TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XXXIX. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871. NO. 2

Poetry.

A WOMAN'S ANSWER.

Yes, I know
The oft-taught Gospel: 'Woman, thy desire
Shall be that all superlatives on earth
Belong to man save the one highest kind—
To be a mother. Thou shalt not desire
To do ought best save pure subservience:
Nature has willed it so!" O blessed Nature!
Let her be arbitress; she gave me voice
Such as she only gives a woman child,
Best of its kind, gave me ambition, too,
That sense transcendant which can taste the joy
Of swaying multitudes, of being adored
For such achievement, needed excellence,
As man's best art must wait for, or be dumb.
Man did not say, when I had sung last night,
"'Twas good, nay, wonderful, considering
She is a woman"—and then turn, to add,
"Tener or baritone had sung her songs
Better, of course: she's but a woman spoiled."
—*George Eliot.*

THE COMING STORM.

"I lay in my hammock; the air was heavy
And hot and threatening: the very heaven
Was boiling its breath; and bees in a bevy
Hid under my thatch; and birds were driven
In clouds to the rocks in a hurried whirr,
As I peer'd down by the path for her;
She stood like a bronze bent over the river,
The proud eyes fixed, the passion unspoken,
When the heavens like a great dyke broken;
Then ere I fairly had time to give her
A shout of warning a rushing of wind
And the rolling of clouds with a deafening din,
And a darkness that had been black to the blind,
Came down as I shouted, 'Come in! come in!
Come under the roof, come up from the river,
As up from the grave—come now or come never!'
The tassel'd tops of the pines were as weeds,
The red woods rock'd like to lake-side reeds
And the world seem'd darken'd and drown'd forever."
—*Joaquin Miller.*

"BEIN KIND, WIC WAREN KIND ER."

My child, we then were children,
Two children little and gay:
To the tow-house we went creeping,
And hid ourselves under the hay.
The crowing cock we mimicked,
And when the folks went by,
"Cock a doodle-doo!"—they fancied
Twas really a cock's own cry.

We took the chests in our courtyard,
We prepared them all with care,
And there we dwelt together
And made them a mansion rare.
The old cat of our neighbor
Would visit us oft as a friend;
We made her bows and courtesies
And compliments without end.

Friendly and anxious inquiries
On her health were part of our game;
To many old cats in like manner,
Since then we have made the same.
We sat often and talked together,
Like our elders, with sober tongue,
And complained how *all* things were better
In the days when we were young!

How love, and faith, and honor
Had vanished—we knew not where—
How coffee had grown expensive,
And money so sadly rare
Those games are past, and all things
The rolling years rem ove,—
Money, the world, and the ages,
And loyalty, faith, and love!
—*From Heine.*

Selected Story.

FAWN.

In the summer of 1813, a band of Seneca Indians were encamped on the banks of the Genessee river. They were on their return from a hunting expedition to their main reservations near the shores of Lake Erie, and were anxious to hasten their movements, for the purpose of offering their services for the defence of the frontier to their American allies, in the war pending between them and England. But their progress at the time referred to was delayed, owing to the circumstance that one of their number, a favorite—a girl some fifteen years of age—had been taken ill on the march, and was then delirious with fever.

The disease had baffled the usual skill of the few squaws of the band. A consultation was held by the warriors, to determine whether to remain with the girl, and wait the issue of the disease, or to leave her at the nearest settlement of whites, in charge of one or two of their number, and then proceed on their journey. The latter proposition was vehemently opposed by the sachem of the band, the reputed father of the girl. At this crisis, the deep baying of the hounds around the encampment fires betokened the approach of a stranger.

"It is our good brother, the young white hunter," ejaculated Blue Coat, the sachem, in broken English, as a young man in hunting costume, and with a rifle in hand bounced into the encampment.

"Welcome, Wally!"

A vigorous shaking of hands ensued, and grunts of satisfaction were heard on every side.

Walter, or "Wally," as he was known by the Indians, was informed of the subject under discussion, and he was taken to the couch of bear skins on which the sufferer lay. His heart felt pity; his deepest sympathies were instantly aroused. He had never before seen the face of an Indian female that interested him so much.

"Night has overtaken me in the chase, ten miles from home," said Walter; "I will tarry with you till early morn, when Fawn shall be taken to my mother, who will care for her as for her own child; and the white medicine man shall kill her disease. A few of your number may remain with her until she is able to resume her march."

The counsel was at an end. Grunts of approval was the reply. Walter's proposition, and renewed shaking of hands followed. A bountiful supper of roast venison and cakes of pounded corn baked in hot ashes was prepared, of which all save the invalid ate heartily; and, after a lengthened smoking of pipes, the party wrapped in Indian blankets, sought their night's repose.

Walter Wallace was of good parentage, and well educated. He was left fatherless at an early age. Dr. Arnold, his step-father, though a man of good abilities, had but a small practice. He was not generally liked. His increasing wealth, therefore, was a matter of surprise to all, and suspicion to many of his neighbors. The matter was once boyishly referred to by Walter, in a conversation with his father, who answered only by a scowl of resentment. Walter at once comprehended that he was treading on forbidden ground.

At length the overbearing disposition and imperious will of Dr. Arnold became insupportable to Walter, and at the age of nineteen he indignantly abandoned the parental roof. The sting of regret which troubled him was the parting from a dearly loved mother; and though this was proposed against her remonstrances, yet he was conscious of her secret sympathies. Placing a purse of five hundred dollars in his hand, she kissed her manly hearted and darling boy for the last time.

To strengthen his health—to cultivate and develop his physical system, Walter determined to devote two years to a venture and wild sports in the West. With this object in view, and with good supplies of arms, ammunition, and hunting attire, he found himself in due time in the Genesee Valley—at that time abounding in bear, the American panther, the wild cat, deer, and lesser game. He took up his abode in the house of a settler on the banks of the Genesee. He wrote to his mother by every possible conveyance; but at the end of a year, learning of her death, he felt as if the great tie of civilization had been sundered; and forever afterwards he acknowledged the kind wife of the settler as his adopted mother. At the time of his meeting with the Indian encampment he had resided in the country two years, and during that time had scoured the country around as far as the shores of Erie and Ontario. He had become acquainted with the Indians their language, customs and manners; and was a favorite and privileged person among them.

Under the influence of good treatment the health and strength of Fawn was restored. Walter was strangely fascinated with her beauty, and surprised at her intelligence. She spoke the English and Indian languages fluently, and had frequently acted as interpreter between parties of the two races. Walter could scarcely believe that she was of Indian blood, yet she declared that she had no reason to think otherwise, save that of a dim, undefined dream of an early life within civilization.

Her jet hair, her black eyes, though rather full and round for an Indian, her cheek bones and bronzed complexion, seemed to denote an Indian origin; yet her elastic springing gate—her intelligence, her quick perceptions, and the play of her features, which exhibited the various emotions of her mind, indicated otherwise. Walter was puzzled—he became abstracted, save when in her presence. Her rather winning way and smile, her gentle nature and affectionate heart, pulled strongly on his sensibilities. A vague desire took possession of him to return to civilization with the maiden, and to educate her to become his wife.

The sachem, between whom and the girl there existed a strong attachment, remained with her. On his departure with her and the few attendants, he presented Walter with a belt of wampum to be worn by him as a badge of good fellowship with the Senecas, and as a token of bravery.

A year passed away. With a foresight creditable to his years, Walter had purchased for a small sum three hundred acres of land on the shores of the Genesee river. He was becoming wearied with his wild sport and pursuits, and strengthened and invigorated, was about to return to the centers of civilization, and embark in the business of life. But an irresistable desire to see again the Indian maiden induced him to change his purpose for a while. Accordingly, depending on his rifle for support, he made his way through tangled woods and swamps, until at length, at the close of a day, weary and footsore, he found himself on the banks of Buffalo creek, and but a few miles south of the still smoking ruins of the village of Buffalo.

While reposing himself at the foot of a large tree, he was startled by the report of a rifle; the next moment an American panther lay dead at his side. Starting to his feet he gazed around—'twas but for the moment—a crackling of the bushes—and "Welcome Wally!" from the old sachem, greeted his ears.

Walter, fortunately, had come upon the grounds and near the wigwam of his Indian friend, and had by him been saved from a terrible conflict, if not death, as the beast was at the point of springing when the bullet pierced his heart.

Great was the joy and satisfaction of Fawn, which she was too unsophisticated to conceal on the arrival of Walter. The absence from him had been the means of manifesting to herself her attachment to him. Time, since their parting, had developed innate feelings which convinced her that the Indian character was not in sympathy with hers, and that Walter was her real hero. She, therefore, in her confident simplicity, told Walter that a young Indian, called Wild Cat, so named on account of his more than usual ferocious instincts, sought her hand in marriage; that she despised him, and that her father, the sachem, had forbade him the wigwam. And, furthermore, that Walter's association with her would arouse his jealousy and wrath, and Wild Cat would surely seek his life. The belt of wampum, designed as a pass of safety, would be the mark for the bullet.

Fawn's apprehensions were well founded. A deadly animosity was soon manifested by Wild Cat toward Walter. Yet Walter took no pains to avoid him. His heroic nature spurned any betrayal of fear. Several weeks elapsed when the two abruptly met in the forest. Instantly, the Indian's gun was aimed at Walter; it missed fire; and ere the Indian could re-prime, he was in the tiger grasp of Walter, thrown, disarmed, and bound.

A council of warriors was held, and Wild Cat was condemned to death by the hand of Walter. But at his intercession, the sentence was commuted to running the gauntlet—a punishment of the deepest disgrace, and equivalent, with us, to being drummed out of the regiment.

The punishment was immediately carried into effect. On the banks of the creek, near its mouth and junction with Lake Erie, two rows of men and squaws facing each other, numbering several hundred, were formed. As Wild Cat passed down between them, as he was obliged to do to save instant death, each person, as he or she felt disposed, gave him a cuff, a blow, or a kick. Then running swiftly to his canoe, he darted across the foot of the lake to the opposite side, six miles distant.

On the Canada side, where Wild Cat landed, the remnants of the Pawnuck tribe of Indians were settled. Though their dialect was similar to that of the Senecas, yet they possessed least intelligence, and were the most barbarous of any tribe on the frontier. To this tribe, Wild Cat immediately attached himself, and related to them a glowingly false account of his wrongs and insults.

A short time subsequent to Wild Cat's punishment, the old sachem was taken seriously ill, which delayed Walter's return to the east, as he had intended. All of Walter's entreaties and persuasions to induce the old chief to allow him to place Fawn within the pale of civilization were unavailing. Only death should separate the warrior and his daughter.

As Walter was attending the couch of the sick chief one evening, during the temporary absence of Fawn, a band of six Indians, headed by Wild Cat, suddenly burst into the room. Walter was quickly bound, and, before the alarm could be given, he was thrust into the bottom of a canoe; and the party, with swift moving paddles, made their way rapidly and safely across the foot of the lake.

Great was the exultation of Wild Cat over the capture of his hated rival, who, when the party landed was unbound; and while his enemy furnished a tomahawk around, and in close proximity to his head, he was taunted with jeers, jibes, and derisive laughter by the party. Walter was too well acquainted with the Indian nature to offer any remonstrance. He maintained in his looks a stolid indifference to their proceedings. Wild Cat would have cleaved his skull on the spot, but his savage companions desired to share together the pleasure of tormenting him to death.

It was determined that the victim should be burnt on the ensuing afternoon. An opening, or cleared spot in the woods, near the shore, of several hundred feet in diameter, was fixed upon as the place of execution. In the center of the opening stood an enormous tree. To this tree Walter was bound, and faggots of pitch pine were placed high around him. The torture commenced by throwing the hatchet. This was done in a manner similar to that of impaling by the Chinese—the object of the savages being to leave the hatchet sticking by the blade into the tree as near the head of the victim as possible. Having practiced this sport, with shouts of laughter, to their satisfaction, they prepared for the death.

After joining hands, with whoops and yells, they danced the death dance; after which, sitting in a semicircle a few rods from the tree, in front of the victim, they united in the guttural death song. This being ended, one of the party arose, and with blazing torch advanced to fire the pitch.

While he was stooping forward for the purpose, and while Walter was ejaculating a prayer, the sharp crack of a rifle was heard, and the savage fell dead upon and extinguished the torch. With united howls the savages sprang to their feet; each expected to drop next; a hasty glance at the ambush, and panic stricken they fled precipitately up the beach.

"Thank heaven, my aim was true!" exclaimed Fawn, as she cut the bonds of Walter. "We are alone—follow me—quick—quick!"

They hastily ran to the lake shore, jumped into a canoe, and shot out into deep water. Fawn quickly reloaded the rifle, and placed it on the floor of the canoe; but ere long, as both were making vigorous use of their paddles, they saw a canoe coming in a direction to intercept them. It contained but one person—Wild Cat.

He had caught sight of Walter and Fawn, as they pushed out into the lake; having recovered from the shock of surprise, and frenzied by the escape of Walter by the hands of Fawn, he determined to overtake and destroy both, or perish in the attempt.

On flew the canoes with the speed of arrows. Wild Cat had the advantage in lightness of canoe and that dexterity in the use of the paddle which only great strength, united with long practice, could impart. The course of Fawn's canoe to the American side was across the mighty volume of the waters of Erie, just where it enters the mouth, and forms the majestic Niagara River. In the center of the course the current runs at the rate of seven miles an hour, and increases in rapidity in its descent, until twenty miles below the waters leap the world-renowned precipice.

Wild Cat's canoe gained rapidly on the pursued, and had reached within a few rods of the latter, just beyond the greatest strength of the current, when the savage stood erect, and had just poised the unerring hatchet, when a bullet pierced his heart. He reeled and fell backwards and lengthways into his canoe; it swung round and was quickly drawn into the current, and was engulfed beneath the cataract.

Joy and satisfaction sparkled in the eyes of Walter and Fawn, as they pursued the rest of their voyage. Grunts of satisfaction were heard, and nods of approval were seen in every wigwam at the safety of Walter and Fawn, and the death of Wild Cat.

The death of Blue Coat, the old sachem, was at hand. He called Walter to the side of his couch.

"I am going," said the sachem, in a feeble voice, "to the spirit-land, and soon shall be on the happy hunting grounds. Promise me that you will take Fawn to be your wife, and I die content. She is of your own race; not a drop of Indian blood flows in her veins. My wigwam was once on the shores of Lake Champlain, and near an old settlement of whites. Her parents were my friends, and frequently were in my wigwam with the child. I loved the little creature, and called her Fawn. Before she was four years old, her parents died; and, one day, a man came to my wigwam, leading Fawn. He gave her to me; she had no other home. He also gave me five hundred dollars in silver; I have never used them—they are here. In a little box of clothing for the child, was a picture of a man and woman—her parents; it is in this packet—take them."

The old man could say no more.

What was Walter's astonishment, on examining the picture, after the burial of the sachem, to find inscribed on the back the name of "John and Mary Arnold."

Fawn was a niece of his stepfather!

He had now the first clue to the sudden wealth of Dr. Arnold.

Securing attendants, Walter, with Fawn, immediately set out for Alton, where they arrived in due time, and without trouble. Procuring the services of an experienced and expert attorney, an investigation was commenced; and by a course of fortunate and fortuitous circumstances, it was ascertained that John Arnold had left, though without written will, twenty-five thousand dollars to his only child, Mary (Fawn). He had, in confidence, placed this money before his death, in the hands of his brother, Dr. Arnold, and requested him to act as her guardian. On Dr. Arnold's return from the place of the death of his brother, some two hundred miles distant, he reported the death of the child to the very few that had known of her existence.

With proofs in their possession, Walter and his attorney sought a private interview with Dr. Arnold. They found him far gone with consumption, and broken down in spirit, but apparently contrite and repentant. He acknowledged the enormity of the offense, but wished the matter to be kept a secret, and expressed great relief of mind that Mary had been found and restored. By mutual agreement, and by his desire, he at once signed deeds in her favor to the amount of $50,000, being one half his estate.

Mary entered a female seminary, where she remained three years; at the end of which time, cultivated in mind and manners, and at the age of twenty, she was united in marriage with Walter Wallace.

Ten years subsequently Walter visited his estate on the Genesee river. He was astonished and delighted with the improvements of the surrounding country. The "wilderness had indeed blossomed as the rose." The Genesee valley had become the garden of the Empire State. He improved his grounds and erected an elegant mansion, in which he has since resided, happy in his domestic relations, and in good fellowship with all. And now, though bronzed with years, the hospitalities of Walter and Fawn are cheerfully extended.

Miscellany.

THE RICHEST WIDOW IN AMERICA.

The Splendid $200,000 House of Worship for the Workmen of the Colt Estate—The Fashionable Altar of the City of Insurance—Myriads of Gold and Silver Fish.

From the Brooklyn Union.

Her income for the year 1870 amounted to the dignified figure of $440,000. She lives in the bright and bustling city of Hartford, Ct., and she is familiarly, but always respectfully, known to the majority of the dwellers in that nest of flourishing insurance companies as the Widow Colt.

She is the handsome and well-preserved relict of Samuel Colt, the man who, if he did not invent the revolving firearm, was shrewd enough to reap the principal profit that accrued from the discovery of that eminently American institution.

Having with true Yankee tact, availed himself of the fruit of another man's brains, Colt progressively improved up on all the world's preconceived idea of facility in the popping off our fellow men, and at the same time heaped up a remarkably handsome fortune for himself. Departing some ten years ago, he left a magnificent property including a nice little estate, valued at $5,000,000 to his wife.

This estate, situated but a trifling distance from the very business heart of the city, comprises a vast stretch of hill and meadow land, so complete in all its appointments as to rank with the best of the Old World baronial properties. Mr. Colt had himself purchased the grounds, superintended the major portion of their laying out, erected several fine buildings, including the family mansion and the principal manufactories, and, as can be judged from the value of the place at his death, had created one of the handsomest estates.

But the work achieved by the enterprising husband has been so much improved upon by the widow that even the original value and beauty of the place have been vastly increased.

Among the singular attractions of the estate is one of the most artistically designed and most completely appointed church edifices in the country.

It has been reserved for a New England wife to give a tangible proof of her esteem and veneration for her dead husband by building a meeting house to his memory. In point of architectural elegance, she has succeeded in giving to the country a religious structure that is simply unequaled. To be sure, she expended in the erection of the affair, a comfortable $200,000, but that is a mere bagatelle to a wealthy widow who sat out to show the world, in stone and mortar, how much she respects the worth of her departed liege.

MAGNIFICENCE UNSURPASSED.

The structure, which is known as the Church of the Good Shepherd, is built in the pure Gothic, of Portland stone, faced with trimmings of white Ohio stone. Without drifting into the dreary details of an architect's specifications, it may be stated that the structure is ornately embellished with everything that correct taste, backed up by an almost open pocket-book, can furnish.

The stained glass windows, the elaborately carved columns, the superb organ, the lectern fully emblazoned with jewels, the carved emblems of a numerous family of saints, costly woods, and richly designed altar pieces—all bear testimony to the lavish hand that brought them so happily together.

The memorial window contains a candid scriptural admission, in the words:

"And God blessed him and made all that he did to prosper."

Mrs. Colt erected this building as a place of worship for the village of workmen and their families, who are employed in the vast shops upon the estate. A portion of these employees are engaged in the manufacture of willow ware in a commodious building put up for the purpose by Mr. Colt. An interesting fact is hinged upon this.

THE STORY OF THE WILLOWS.

When Mr. Colt procured his present property, which stretches up from the broad meadow that forms the western bank of the Connecticut river, he found that its value was much impaired by certain little irregularities on the part of that stream. Regularly every spring the well-covered hills and valleys of Massachusetts and Vermont empty their melting snows into the waters of the Connecticut, and a very decided freshet is the invariable result. A general flooding of meadow lands always ensues.

Mr. Colt discovered that this annual exuberance on the part of the river converted his broad grounds into extensive, but altogether useless, ponds and lakes, and so, like Horace Greeley, at the appearance of any new dilemma, he commenced a systematic course of damming.

He at once built an enormous dyke, that in length and uniform solidity would have delighted a Hollander. Then, to prevent the waters from washing out and gradually undermining his work, he proceeded to plant the sides of the embankment with the famous Swiss willow, the entwining roots of which are so arranged as to defy the angriest action of the floods.

To combine active business with completed business was the mainspring of energetic Mr. Colt's life. The willows, which is the importation and setting out had cost him a deal of money, must be made to return him a handsome revenue. To this end he coaxed over a large number of Swiss makers of willow ware, built them a dozen or more beautiful little chalets and sent them to work at their trade at double the wages they had been receiving in their own tight little republic.

THE SWISS FROM THE COUNTY KERRY.

A wide carriage road flanked by pleasant foot-path extends over the dike at present, the willows, which in root and branch are doing such excellent service, forming a pleasant fringe of verdure along its entire length. The chalets are still occupied by Swiss, most of them, however from County Kerry and the land of the blarney stone.

Mrs Colt has continued to wear at least half mourning ever since her husband's death. This must not by any means indicate that she is a woman who revels in a chronic state of gloom. To the contrary, she is a brilliant lady who receives and entertains her friends in a manner so pleasant as to render it a particular favor to be ranked among her acquaintances. Her Wednesday evening out-door coteries are to be rated as the most elegant and enjoyable of the American summer social season.

As stated, the beautiful memorial church was erected by her as a place of worship for the operatives in her shops, and other families. The form of service is the Episcopal, and the rector is salaried at Mrs. Colt's expense. So too, is the organist. The singing is furnished by the well trained voices of the Sunday-school children.

THE INVASION OF FASHION.

So fine, however, was the church and its appointments that it straightway became the most fashionable place of worship in the city. The fact that it is situated a long distance from their homes made not the least difference with these sons and daughters of Dives. So persistent did they become in their devotions at the shrine of the dead pistol-maker that Lazarus and his family were overawed from further attendance. This was not at all what the owner of the place had intended, and so she has since set apart special hours each Sunday in which her humble employees may worship unabashed by the presence of grander visitors.

Among the more enviable features of Mrs. Colt's perquisites are that her grounds contain great ponds fairly alive with enormous gold and silver fish; that the lands are adorned with exquisite statuary, including a small but otherwise surprisingly close copy of the "Amazon"; that such enviable delicacies as fresh figs, oranges, peaches, &c., are obtainable from the mammoth hot-houses the whole year around; that her huge conservatories contain a collection of rare exotics unsurpassed in this country; and that, in fact, she has within her grasp all that an enormous fortune, handled with appreciative lavishness and culture, can procure.

THE DOUBLE BABY.

Statement of the Doctor who Witnessed the Death of the Double Children—A Remarkable Event.

From the Delaware (O.) Gazette.

Knowing that your numerous readers will be anxious to hear something in regard to the wonderful double child's death, I send you the following hasty and imperfect statement:

Their death presented a strange appearance, and excited the curiosity and pity of all present. They were nine months and six days old, and died at Temple House, No. 16, Bowdoin street, Boston, Massachusetts, July 18, 1871. They had always enjoyed excellent health from their birth until July 4, when on exhibition in Newark, N. J., Minnie showed signs of illness, and had a severe attack of cholera infantum, and came near death, to all appearance, and remained so about three days, when she commenced recovering very rapidly. This sickness seemed to affect Minnie but very little at the time, but about the 11th instant Minnie was attacked with continual vomiting, which was very difficult to manage, and this tendency to sickness at the stomach continued more or less until about eight o'clock in the morning of the 18th, when she had several light convulsions, after which she sank gradually until thirty-five minutes past four in the evening, when she breathed her last, and the heart belonging to her stopped beating. She was dead, to all appearance, without a struggle, and looked as if sleeping pleasantly, in which condition she remained one hour and forty-five minutes, when she commenced gasping for breath, and artificial means were resorted to to restore respiration. This gasping continued at short intervals until fifteen minutes past seven o'clock, when she gave the last gasp.

After this, Mina, who had been perfectly well, to all appearance, until Minnie stopped breathing, showed signs of uneasiness and continued sinking very rapidly, and died at 8:15, just one hour from the time that Minnie gave the last gasp of breath. They both died very easy, and looked as if going into a pleasant sleep, and never gave a struggle, and now they are quiet and lovely to look upon in death, as they always were in life. The two souls have passed from the body to the God that gave them this truly wonderful and curious body.

They apparently escaped the ordinary suffering incident to death, for the countenances had the expression of sweet repose. Through the influence of myself and several of the leading physicians of Boston, we had a fine plaster cast taken of the child, which I can have duplicated at any time for the benefit of science. After this we had a post mortem examination, which revealed many wonderful curiosities, both in anatomy and physiology, a full account of which will be shortly given in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

The exciting cause of their death was a cystic abdominal tumor, weighing three pounds and six ounces. I may, at some future time, give you a more detailed account of this wonderful being's life, as well as its death.

Yours, very respectfully,
H. BESSE, M. D.

The Delaware *Gazette* says, editorially:

"Dr. Besse reached his home in this place on Saturday evening last. The *post mortem* examination, at which he assisted, developed the fact that the connection of the viscera in the two bodies—if we may so speak of the two opposite sections or ends of the child—takes place by interjunction of the intestines just above the colon, which organ is not duplicated, but is common to both infants. There was, also, but one womb and one bladder, the latter being the receptacle of two different ureters. Above the colon all the organs were duplicated and perfect as in any well developed human being.

The body of the children was carefully embalmed and put into a casket containing alcohol, and having glass facings, which afford a good view of the body, which is well preserved. In the casket the child looks natural, and appears as if in repose. It has been brought by the parents to their home, near Ashley, where it yet remains. The Boston Medical Society offered six thousand dollars for it, but the offer has been declined.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

Its Cause, Extent and Details—Grain Nine Times its Usual Price—Parents in a Frenzy, Devour Their Own Offspring.

The New York Herald, of the 26th ult., says:

We have received the following highly interesting dispatch, giving further particulars concerning the terrible Persian famine, from our correspondent at London:

LONDON, July 28.—The reports we are receiving here give new and if possible, even more horrible and appaling details of the Persian famine.

The dearth is much more widespread than at first reported. In place of being confined to the province of Khorassan, it extends over the entire land. Already the loss of life has been fearful. Persia is said, on reliable authority, to have lost fifty per cent. of her population. Thousands of people, half famished, have dragged themselves across the frontier into Turkish Arabia and Cabool, while those who have not the energy to emigrate, or have been prevented from doing so by the strong arm of the government, are daily dying by thousands of starvation. A Persian subject cannot leave his native country, even to go on a pilgrimage to Meshed Hoscin or to Mecca, without special permission from the authorities, and this permission is even now, in spite of the present appalling condition of the country, insisted upon. The people, in desperation, however, use every means to elude the vigilance of the government, and escape into happier lands.

It appears that there was a terrible drought last year, which was followed, as a natural consequence, by a partial failure of the crops. There was great suffering and privation, but comparatively little mortality.

THE AMERICAN WAR A CAUSE OF THE FAMINE.

It is curious fact that the famine is, to a certain extent, one result, though of course an indirect one, of the American civil war. There is a belt of country in Persia which is eminently well calculated for the production of cotton, and the high price of that article, seven or eight years ago, induced many of the smaller cultivators to abandon raising other crops and embark in its production. This opening for commerce developed rapidly into a large trade, and a couple of lines of steamers have been started from Bombay to Bushire, a port on the Persian gulf, which is the only one of importance on Persia's limited sea coast. The money gained from the sale of the cotton was used to buy provisions from Fars or Farsistan, and the other southern provinces, which are better adapted to the growth of wheat and rice. The high price of opium owing to the tax imposed upon its export by the British Indian government, has also stimulated the production of poppies in place of grain. Last year there were two thousand chests of this drug exported from Bushire. The silk trade has also largely increased. These causes have all operated to diminish the area of land employed in the raising of provisions, and have doubtless tended to aggravate the consequences of the present bad season.

The actual famine, last year, exhausted such small accumulated stocks of provisions as were in the country. The people, however, managed to linger through the winter, sustained by the hope that the spring crop (there are two yearly crops in Persia,) would bring back plenty. Early in the year, in spite of the general impoverishment of the people, the government, with shocking inhumanity, raised the taxes. This completed the misery of its unhappy subjects. What little money they had left was torn from them, and they were left beggared to face a year whose horrors had but begun.

The first effect of the increased taxation was to drive the people from their homes in the country to the big cities, as, owing to a curious law, the imposts upon tillers of the soil are very much heavier than those exacted from dwellers in towns. In cities, indeed, the mass of the population practically escape taxation, and the revenue is raised, with the exception of a poll-tax, from the merchants.

THE FAMINE GROWS WORSE.

Before the end of winter the famine had spread from Faristan to the other provinces which depended upon it for supplies. The cities of Ispahan Yezd, Kerman and Shiraz were crowded with starving multitudes. Teheran, suffered least, but even there the privations were terrible. Wheat in Kerman rose to nine times its usual price.

The new crop has failed also. The people have endeavored to keep themselves alive by eating grass and roots, but even this scanty nourishment has now been exhausted.

In Khorassan, which borders on Cabool and the wild steppes of Central Asia, people sold their children into slavery among the Turcomans in order to save them from starvation, and at the same time to acquire a few tomans to spend in the bazaar for sustenance.

CANNIBALISM.

It would be well if all the provinces could have disposed of their children in the same manner. In Farsistan parents slew and then devoured their offspring. In Ispahan men have been caught in the act of exhuming the corpses of the dead for the purpose of eating them.

Among the results of the famine may be mentioned that all domestic animals, even horses, of which Persia raised a great many, not only for her own use, but also for exportation to India, have been killed and eaten.

A late dispatch further informs us that the cemeteries in Shiraz have to be guarded by troops, lest the people, infuriated by hunger, should rifle them of their ghastly contents.

The people are almost beyond the reach of help. Even if food were brought from India there are no cattle left to transport it into the interior; and even if there were, it is a month's journey from Bushire to Ispahan, and six weeks' to Khorrassan.

This dearth will probably be the most horrible on record. Two years ago a couple of millions of people died in India of starvation. Unless, however, the Persian government consents to the deportation of its subjects, there will be among its eighty millions of people a mortality even more appalling than this.

The report that the plague has broken out is not confirmed, but the cholera and famine fever are busily at work, and these are sufficiently terrible agencies of death. The famine stricken people are covered with hideous sores, the consequence of hunger, while they burn in the tortures of a devouring fever.

The Russian government, in view of the probability of the cholera spreading into its dominions, has established quarantine regulations along the frontier. One path of escape for the Persians is thus blocked up. Probably the British Indian government will soon adopt similar precautions, and this will cause the steamers from Bombay to stop running.

Youthful Precocity.

With all its temptations and vices Wall street sharpens one's wits as no other school can. If a person has anything in him it is bound to show itself there. A youngster of fourteen years of age has been employed until within a few days by the firm of —— & Co., in the capacity of broker's boy. Not long since, while purchasing some peanuts at a stand nearly in front of the Stock Exchange, he overheard three of the leading ring manipulators talking in a low voice. Concluding that something was up, he immediately called one of the hundred boot-blacks who are hanging thereabouts at all hours, and seated himself on the curb-stone, close by the speculators. He then pretended to be conversing with the boot-black, while the latter worked, and to be eating peanuts. All this time, however, he kept his ears open, and learned the ——stock was to be manipulated for a rise. Having obtained this information he crossed over the street to ——, a firm for which he worked last spring, and called for the senior member. The latter appeared, when the following colloquy ensued:

Boy—"Mr. ——, I have got a first-rate point, and will sell it to you."

Broker—(Turning away with a look of derision)—"G'away, boy, I can't stop to talk to you."

Boy—"But you will miss it if you do not buy this point. I know it is a big thing."

Broker—"Well, what is it?"

The boy proceeded to tell how he had overheard the conversation of the three manipulators. He would not repeat the conversation, however, until the broker had promised to pay him. The latter then agreed that if he made use of the information, he would give the urchin two and a half per cent of the money made on the following day. The broker acted on the information, clearing about eight thousand dollars. He immediately sent for the lad and gave him a check for two hundred and fifty dollars. When the latter returned to his employers and related the story to the cashier, he did not credit it and refused to cash the check as requested. He subsequently, however, made inquiries across the way and learned that the facts were as I have related them. Wall and Broad streets are alive with just as keen, wide-awake lads. The trouble is, however, that too many of them grow up into sharpers.

FASHIONABLE MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

Long Branch Correspondence New York Commercial Advertiser.

As a specimen of the class of mothers and daughters who make up fashionable society at watering-places, let me illustrate by the following little episode I listened to last Sunday in the parlor of the West End.

Miss ——, alighting from her carriage, came dashing into the parlor like a thoughtless romp. Her mother, an aged lady, whose husband became wealthy by a fortunate turn of events in the late rebellion, was engaged in reading one of the latest novels. Her daughter's voice drew her attention from the book, and she said, in a drawling tone, "Well, Sally, my love," taking off her spectacles, "now give your poor mother, who was too sick to go to church, a sketch of the sermon. Where was the text?"

"Oh, don't go bothering me about the text," responded the light headed Sally, as she threw herself into a chair. "I don't where it was; I have forgotten; but, would believe it, mother, Mrs. P—— wore that horrid bonnet of hers. I do think some people are most ridiculous. I couldn't keep my eyes off it all the time. Miss R—— had a magnificent lace shawl on that must have cost over two hundred dollars. For my part, I can't see how such a girl as she can get such dresses honestly. Mrs. S—— looked like a fright. Why will she dress so unbecomingly and extravagantly? What a want of taste some people exhibit! I saw Mrs. M—— go dashing by me as if she had no respect for Sunday. Indeed, mother, I don't think she has, although she makes pretensions to be a good Christian. She ought to be ashamed of herself."

"Stop, stop, child; you must not talk that way about the people," said the venerable mother. "Sally, if you have forgotten all about the sermon, you have not the audience."

"That hateful Mr. J—— was there looking at me all the time so I could not hear a word of the sermon. Mr. B—— spoke to me as I came out of church, and he was so pleasant I could have——"

"There, there," chimed in the old lady abruptly; "don't be foolish. I don't see that going to church helps to improve you very much. Go right up to your room and put your things away," and the old lady put her spectacles on her nose and resumed her reading. Such is watering-place society.

The New York *Herald* professes to be terribly lacerated in feeling by the scandalous demeanor of Jeff. Davis in a sleeping car. It says that "He is in as much need of reconstruction morally as politically. Ever since he was captured in a woman's petticoats, trying to pass himself off as his wife's grandmother, he has exhibited the utmost demoralization. As ex President of the Confederacy ought to be more moral than anybody else. He has to sustain all the Confederate pride of station that there is left. He is the great hero for the running women of the lost cause to set up as their model. He is the lost cause itself, and when he loses his moral character and is discovered to be no better than he should be, then the cause is indeed lost."

Another Double Child Born in Ohio.

Rayenna, Ohio, July 31, correspondence of the Cleveland Herald Record.

The wife of Eli Graves, living one mile from this place, was delivered of a double child this morning. It had two heads and necks, four arms, and four legs. The two could as appeared to be perfect in every respect, except grown together from the neck down, their arms encircling each other. They lived but a short time.

I. H. MCCORMICK.

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. F. MILLER. D. R. LOCKE. J. F. JONES.

MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1871.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

The riotous element in New York seem to be infatuated to their own destruction. They exemplify the old proverb, "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." A police officer named LOGAN, who had been guilty of neglect of duty and of disobedience to orders on the 12th of July, was arraigned before the Police Board of that city. He there had the audacity to assert that he was made the subject of persecution on account of his religion. Of course the Board could not put up with such insolence, and he was promptly dismissed from the police force, and his tokens of official authority were taken from him in the presence of the Board. Had the matter rested here all would have been well But a meeting of LOGAN'S excitable countrymen was forthwith called, at which they breathed out threatenings and slaughter against the Police Board and all concerned in his dismissal. It was even proposed that LOGAN should be made a candidate for some office in which "those who dismissed him would be compelled to acknowledge him as a superior." The orators at the indignation meeting seemed to have thrown off all restraints and to have recklessly given to the world all the secrets of their party. They asserted that Gov. HOFFMAN was elected on the assurance that "everything *obnorious to he Irish should be abolished!*" This promise Gov. HOFFMAN could not have kept, if he had been ever so much disposed to keep it, but the indignant rioters have no allowance to make for him. They say HOFFMAN must be "swept out of place and power." They denounce him as "the wretch, the butcher of Dutch descent, who helped the Orangemen to insult hundreds of thousands of Roman Catholic Irishmen in the city," as the offspring of the Hessian mercenaries, and "a murderer, if not in person then by agency."

Such utterances can not fail to react on the reckless men who make them. From such scenes and such expressions there may arise a violent sectarian and class sentiment, which may react with terrible force upon their heads. The more moderate and sober-minded of the Irish population of New York owe it to themselves and the cause of public order to give a set-back to men capable of such rashness and imprudence. If antipathies of race and religious prejudices are to enter into our politics, as they did in the 17th century into the politics of Great Britain, it will be because of the toleration given to men of unbridled lips and of rash counsels. And if such an era comes the men who have kindled the fire will themselves get the first warming.

GET INTO THE SUNLIGHT.

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS has been recently giving some good advice to the colored people of the city of Baltimore, which is alike good for people of every race and condition. He advises the colored people to leave the lanes and alleys of the cities, and get into dwellings where there is a greater allowance of fresh air and cheering sunlight. He thinks there is an intimate connection between bad air and bad morals, and that in crowded courts and alleys it is impossible to rear families in intelligence, virtue and refinement. He urges that the people who have heretofore been compelled to live in such localities make a strong and combined effort to escape from the filth and restraint of such surroundings, and get into better localities. This is good advice for any race or condition of people. The colored people have had better excuse for living in such localities, because their necessities have compelled them to occupy such places as other people refuse to accept. They have not had, owing to the oppressions of the past, the chance so choose their avocations or their surroundings. The denizens of these alleys, however, are accustomed to hard labor and they should organize and combine together in colonies to settle together in the west on the public lands. The philanthropists of the country should give them assistance such as may be necessary to help them to commence colonies as independent farmers. To help a race to freedom was a noble work, to help them to forsake the over crowded and servile avocations of the city, and betake themselves to the independent life of land-owners and cultivators of the soil would be a work of still greater beneficence. No race can rise generally or permanently without being represented among the tillers of the earth. The colored people have, in the North, fewer representatives in agricultural pursuits than any other. There should be an earnest and general effort made to promote farming pursuits among the colored people. By settling in strong colonies, and a few years of hard work and economy, wealthy communities can be built up, and then their young people can have access to trades from which they are now shut out. Schools can then be built up and the progress of the people be assured. By all means let them get out of the alleys and purlieus of the cities and into the free air, healthy sunlight and independent occupations of the country.

☞ The decision of Commissioner PLEASANTON reversing the rulings of his predecessor by which brokers and bankers were made to pay a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent. a month on borrowed capital, will, according to the estimates at the treasury, decrease the revenue several millions. Under Secretary Delano the first year it was enforced he increased the revenue $1,000,000, from this source. Commissioner PLEASANTON is evidently afraid that the treasury may become plethoric, hence his anxiety to reduce the revenue in every possible way.

Mr. George L. Otis is prominently named for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Minnesota. But it is said that he will not consent to run. He received a large vote in the Convention two years ago.

THE SOUTH AND THE IRISH.

The Southern Democratic papers manifest much concern at the probable effect of the New York riots on the future efforts of their party. The Rome, (Ga.) *Courier* is disposed to upbraid the hot-headed Hibernians who so bitterly denounce Governor HOFFMAN. It says:

"Foolish Irish demagogues are encouraged by this effort on the part of the Republican press to foment strife, and are ranting the most furious and bitter threats for vengeance. These miserable fools forget that the Democratic party stood forth in the days of Know Nothingism in their defence, and through its strong conservative influence, the rights of Irish citizens were saved.—They forget that the war they are making upon Governor Hoffman, is nothing but the ripening of the old Know Nothing issue, and in re-opening it they are doing the very worst thing which they could do for their own safety. The principles of Know Nothingism are not dead; they only sleep, and it is a dangerous thing for the Irish to arouse them up again. The South stood before it as a bulwark against its spread, but the South now would be unanimous in its favor."

"If we remember rightly the South took possession of the "American" organization known as "Know Nothingism," and attempted to run it so as to divert the attention of the North from the designs of the pro-slavery oligarchy. The South stood ready then, and stands ready now, to make use of the "American" or "anti Catholic" feeling to subserve its political designs, just as it now uses the "Hibernian" element through the help of the Tammany organization. The South can claim nothing of the Irish on the score of obligation for resisting Know Nothingism. The rebel oligarchy has shut out the Irishmen from the labor of the South. It sought, by reopening the ocean slave-trade, to Africanize the labor of the South, and, though failing in that, it still offers no profitable work to the European immigrant. For this state of things the wealthy men of the South are wholly responsible, yet the Irish laborers are in the habit of blaming and persecuting the helpless and inoffensive African therefor. The effort of the South is to reduce the negro to a state of ignorant serfdom like that which exists as the remnant of the feudal bondage in Europe. This would still further degrade and debase labor, and more completely shut white emigration out of the South. The Southern policy is to make the education of the negro laborer impossible, and, as soon as possible, to usurp control of his rights as a voter, or take the right to vote away from him altogether. The South will, of course, flatter and cajole the Irish element of the country as it would any other whose aid it needs, but it gives that element no real support or help. It pays compliments, but nothing more. Even the legislation which protects the manufacturers of the North, which gives nine-tenths of the Irishmen in this country their bread, the South seeks to destroy. And, what is worse than all, the Irish are voting at the bidding of Tammany and the South to destroy the very system of industrial protection which gives them their daily bread and their prosperity. This is the way the Democrats of the South have cared for the Irish, as the facts of our past history shows.

The *Courier* intimates that if the Irish "go back" on HOFFMAN, and thus ruin the chances for electing a Democratic President, the South will be "unanimous in favor" of the newly roused American feeling. This is no surprise to those who know the real purposes and feeling of the Southern oligarchy. They never kept faith with any Northern element which ever supported them, and Irishmen, or Irish Americans, will fare no better than others have fared, who were used and then thrown aside by the same high-handed, reckless and supremely selfish managers.

☞ The magnitude of the reform accomplished by the Queen's revocation of the permission to sell commissions in the English army may be understood when the purchaseable value of the commissions is explained. The practice commenced as far back as Queen Anne's day, but it was not until the time of George the First that there was a formal sanction of the business. That monarch fixed a scale of prices, which are known as the regulation price, but in addition to this there is often a very large sum paid. The following is the official scale of prices:—

	Life Guards.	Horse Guards.	Dragoon Guards.
Lieut.-Colonel	£7,250	£4,500	£6,175
Major	5,350	5,350	4,575
Captain	3,500	3,500	3,225
Lieutenant	1,785	1,690	1,190
Cornet	1,260	1,200	840

	Foot Guards.	Line Regm't
Lieutenant-Colonel	£9,000	£4,500
Major	8,500	3,500
Captain	4,800	1,800
Lieutenant	3,050	700
Ensign	1,200	450

The abolition of this abuse, which had nothing to recommend it but its age, opens the way for merit to win promotion in the army, and for men of character and intelligence to gain recognition according to their worth and services. It will also break up much of the snobbery which has heretofore prevailed in the British army. The Democratic element in England never struck a more pungent blow at the purse proud aristocracy than this one. It is the first of a series which will tell severely on its future fortunes and influence. The throne has strengthened itself in the confidence of the common people by the adoption of this reform.

☞ The New York policy of stealing public property for the benefit of Democratic election funds is not, unfortunately for the country in general, confined to that city or State. The Indiana Democratic State printer, elected only a year ago, is under arrest for drawing more money from the treasury than he was justly entitled to. He is charged with having followed the Tammany model with amazing skill for a new hand. The stealing was under the head of "book paper," of which enormous quantities, if his vouchers could be relied upon, have been consumed. The *Journal* finds that during the year of his official term, nearly forty solid cords of this kind of paper have been paid for, which ought to supply the State with this material for many years. It is claimed by his accusers that he used the funds to sustain his paper, and his friends claim that he only "overdrew" intending to replace all he had falsely drawn before his term had expired. It is time that honest men of every party combined to overthrow this and every other form of peculation for partisan or individual purposes.

ANOTHER EXCUSE FOR A RIOT.

The Italians of the city of New York have resolved to celebrate the unity of Italy and the possession of the city of Rome by a public parade, and other methods of rejoicing on the 25th of the present month. This procession must be as offensive to the rioters of the 12th of July as the parades of the Orangemen can be. The latter was only a reminder of one of the traditions of the past, the Italian procession is a movement to sanction and confirm a political change of the present day which most of them consider insulting and humiliating to the Chief Bishop of their Church. If the feeling of intolerance had any excuse for its manifestations on the 12th of July, it can certainly find a stronger justification for any expressions of violence it might seek to indulge in on the 25th of August. The fact that many Italians who will parade in joy at the discomfiture of the Pope, as regards his loss of civil authority, are Catholics, spiritually loyal to the church, will not soften the asperity of feeling with which other and more zealous Catholics regard their movement.

We see from this disposition of various nationalities to remember their native countries and to express, in some formal and public way, their deep heart interest in the political events transpiring in them, how impossible it would be to stifle the voices which thus seek expression in our midst, and how unjust and uncalled for such suppression would be, if we could effect it. We all know with what feelings of love and veneration every true-hearted man regards his native land, and its parties and institutions to which he is specially attached. So long as immigrants come to our shores from abroad we must expect them to claim and exercise the right of free discussion and free assemblage, which was one of the chief attractions to bring them hither from the too much governed countries of Europe. The determination of people among us is that all classes of our people shall have the protection of a free government. We know no man after his religion, his color, or his nativity. We tolerate no persecution for opinion's sake. Let all have free expression of their views, but let none have license to oppress or tyranize over people of another party, sect or race. This is the American idea of government.

☞ The China trade returns for 1870 show that the imports at the treaty ports have risen from fifty-one million taels in 1864 to sixty-nine million taels in 1870. In the same six years the exports advanced from fifty-four million to sixty-one million taels. English imports are shown to have more than doubled in value in six years, while exports fell off nearly 20 per cent. in the same time. The exports from the United States to China fell below a half million taels, while imports of Chinese products have increased from six million taels to eight and a half millions. The quantity of black tea sent to Great Britain was 821,856 piculs; of green tea, 71,498 piculs, The United States took 77,389 piculs of black, and 169,455 of green tea. The most noticeable of the other places of export are Australia, which took 83,194 piculs; Siberia and Russia, which took 83,335, and Hong Kong and other ports, which appear for 57,659 piculs—all black.

☞ The New York *Herald* thinks the prospects for a Republican triumph in the city of New York are excellent, if wise action be taken and harmony in the party be secured. The Hibernians are still in a red-hot glow of indignation at Governor HOFFMAN, and the division in the Democratic ranks becomes wider and wider every day. The German voters are consolidating so as to cast their votes for the purification of the politics of the city. They are intensely dissatisfied with the rule of the Tammany Democracy, and are determined no longer to fritter away their political power, but to act for the relief of all good people from the tyranny and misrule now apparent to all. The Republicans are therefore greatly encouraged, and will work with a will for harmony and victory. Their triumph will be an inspiration to the Republican party all over the country.

☞ It seems that the sub-committee which went to South Carolina to investigate the Ku Klux matters also gave some attention to the alleged corruptions in the Legislature of that State. It is proved that the Democrats were in proportion to their numbers, as much compromised as the Republicans in all the corruptions connected with the Legislature. Most of the great irregularities complained of were perpetrated by a ring in the Legislature made up of both parties, known as the forty thieves, who were understood to be banded together to prevent the passage of any bills having money in them, unless they received their tolls. This set were responsible for most of the corruption. The Republicans report their thieves and try to have them punished, but the Tammany Democracy has not the disposition nor the principle to do that.

☞ The Charleston *News* reminds those Democrats who are pushing General HANCOCK for the Presidency of the fact that he was "connected with the SURRATT affair," which has a damaging effect "on his chances for a nomination." Had he thrown up his commission "in that evil and excited hour," it is the opinion of the *News* that he might stand some chance, although it is of the opinion also that it is "more than probable that before the year is ended the very name of soldier, in connection with a civil office, will have been made permanently hateful to all parties, save only the faction of extreme Radicals who are leading GRANT to his destruction." The name of a soldier never was very welcome to the great majority of the Democracy.

☞ Pomeroy's *Democrat* has figured out the cost of the Tammany rule in New York, and finds that the sum for the past year is no less than NINETEEN MILLION DOLLARS, and for the past five years, THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS. With the Democratic party in power in the National government, the cost, at this ratio, would amount to the snug sum per annum of $2,000,000,000.

RESULT OF THE KU KLUX INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of Congress appointed to investigate the facts in regard to the existence of the so-called Ku Klux organization, and to report upon the evidence adduced of their acts of murder and oppression, have devoted the entire summer to this most laborious and exhausting work. The result of that investigation as agreed upon by a majority of the Committee, are given in brief in a telegram to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday. The main points established the Committee state to be:

1. That in all the late insurrectionary States, and generally diffused, though not found in every county, is an oath bound secret organization, working only at night, and its members always in disguise, with officers, signs, signals, passwords, grips, and all necessary paraphernalia, with the pledged and sworn purpose of putting down the Republican and putting up the Democratic party.

2. That the organization came into being a few months previous to the last Presidential election, during which canvass it was in its most vigorous condition, but is now through all the South with a more efficient discipline and effective direction than ever, reviving in preparation for the next Presidential campaign.

3. That this Ku-Klux organization is a premeditated and determined scheme for carrying the South at the next election for President, and so by securing the entire electoral vote of that section make sure the election of the Democratic nominee.

4. That the officers and establishers of these "dens," as they call their separate bands, are the leading and active Democratic politicians of the South.

5. That the scheme has the hearty good will of a large section of the Democratic party in all those States, and the acquiescence of nearly the entire party.

We may expect, of course, that an outcry will be made that this report is made out by Republicans for electioneering purposes, but the facts are sworn to by men whose testimony would be taken in any court of justice, and are concurred in by a "cloud of witnesses" too respectable in character and number to be disputed successfully. We all remember that the people of the North used to discredit as "Abolition lies," the over true stories which came to us of the barbarities of slaveholders, but since quite a large number of those who were then skeptical of the truth of those allegations have passed through an experience of the tender mercies of southerners at Salisbury and Andersonville, there is a more general credence of them. The rebels of 1861 are not, on the score of grace or good principle, any better in 1871. We must act in view of the solemn and alarming fact that an organization, compact, widespread and efficient, covers the whole South, and will be operated so as to establish a reign of terror there, and prevent a full and fair vote of the people of the South at the coming elections. The practical question, there, as in the city of New York is, shall terrorism, misrule and violence henceforth control our elections? The Republican party owes it to the cause of good government to suppress within its own ranks all bickerings and dissension that we may in the future, as in the past, maintain the union of the States and the rights of man in all their integrity. Never was there a time when the peace of the country and the cause of human rights were in greater danger, if we may except the period of the rebellion, than at the present. We must rally to the rescue of the country, for the peril is real and not imaginary which threatens us.

POLITICS IN UTAH.

The opposition to BRIGHAM YOUNG in Utah has assumed considerable proportions. The Mormons call the opposition "Godbeites" after Mr. GODBE, a Mormon banker, who is a leader of the anti-church or liberal party. With the advent of railroads and the increase of Gentile influence, the Liberal party has gained strength very rapidly. The platform of the new party is thus given:

WHEREAS, The Liberal party of Utah is now entering upon a political campaign, for the purpose of securing equal rights for all the people of Utah,

Now, therefore, we, the members of this convention, do declare the following principles as the basis of our platform:

1. Supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

2. Separation of Church and State in the Territory of Utah.

3. A free and untrammeled ballot. We are opposed to the present system of numbering ballots, as subversive of the rights of American citizens.

4. We are in favor of proper legislation for the full and complete protection of miners and mining interests.

5. We demand in behalf of the citizens of Utah Territory that the public officers, who are servants, not the masters of the people, shall render a complete and full statement to the public of all revenues received and disbursements made by them.

MR. CHAS. NORDHOFF'S VISIT TO THE N. Y. COURT HOUSE.

Mr. CHAS. NORDHOFF has made a visit to the New York Court House to see what the tax payers of that city had to show for the almost fabulous sums of money which have been, according to the official vouchers, lavished on repairing and fitting up the same. As the same ring which runs the financial affairs of New York propose to take charge of the General Government before a great while, it is worth while to look over Mr. NORDHOFF'S items a little.

He found that the Court House had 136 windows, for the curtains, shades and cornices of which $108,021 10 had been paid, about $800 per window. And what is more surprising is, that after all, the 136 windows have no curtains at all. The shades on the windows at $10 a piece would only have cost a total of $1360, but the vouchers show that they cost over $108,000.

The whole of the plastering done on Court House could be done, and much better done than it is, for $20,000, and yet for this pretended work $268,000 was paid, besides several hundreds of thousands for what is called "repairs."

Mr. NORDHOFF further affirms that the plastering is of the commonest description, and is absolutely a disgrace to the city. He says if the walls are to be taken as a specimen of Mr. GARVEY'S work, he would not have him plaster a hen-house.

Thus this ring of plunderers have robbed the treasury they had sworn to protect, and swindled the community to the most outrageous manner. If they have done this when they only had a city treasury to steal from, what may be expected should they get the keys of the National treasury into their hands?

☞ Raise a club of Campaign subscribers for the BLADE. Don't delay.

DANGEROUS SENTIMENTALITY

Two men who once were so well esteemed by their neighbors that they were elected Commissioners of the county in which the city of Pittsburgh is located, are now in the County workhouse, expiating the crime of bribery, of which they were convicted on their own plea of "guilty." These men held honorable positions by the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, abused the confidence reposed in them, and violated their official oath by receiving bribes. They have been in the work house only six weeks, yet a movement is now going on to secure their pardon. This is asked for on the ground that their health is suffering, and for the sake of their families, "who feel acutely their incarceration in the public work house." This plea can be urged on behalf of a great many culprits convicted of high crimes. This is a case in which the people of Pennsylvania have a more immediate interest than the people of other States, but, as it is only occasionally that convictions can be had where crimes of this character are committed, it is important to the general cause of justice that an exemplary warning should be made of them, especially where the guilt is undenied and admitted. These criminals basely and wickedly betrayed a public trust. They perjured themselves for money. They sold contracts for pay, and thus not only defrauded the treasury it was their sworn duty to protect, but made it impossible for honest contractors to get any share of public patronage. Their former respectability and the high standing and keen sensibilities of their relatives afford no plea for mercy on their behalf. If thieves, peculators and perjurers may be protected and shielded by respectable associations and antecedents, then impartiality is no longer a feature in the administration of justice.

Bribery is a form of corruption once almost wholly unknown in American politics. It is now becoming fearfully common. The march of corruption in our politics is alarmingly rapid. If corruption is allowed to become a beaten path to wealth, social standing and political influence, then, indeed, an evil day has come upon us. There is but one way to stop this crying and growing evil and that is to punish crimes of this description with the full rigor of the law. Let every one know that at the end of the path of corruption there is shame and and punishment. Let the law punish corruption in public men just as it punishes crimes less injurious committed by obscure criminals, and the tendency to this kind of offenses will be greatly moderated. We hope Gov. GEARY will turn a deaf ear to those who are urging this pardon, and make these men an example to all who may be tempted to imitate their transgressions. Their sentence is none too severe for their offence.

☞ The progress of the annexation sentiment in Canada is thus admitted by the Montreal *News*, an anti-annexation paper, in an article on the 19th, on Canada and the United States:

We do not deny, and we regret to be forced to make the admission, that annexation doctrines receive a favorable reception in Quebec circles, where formerly the only expressions heard were those of ardent attachment to the mother country. Day by day the circle is widening of Americanized Canadians. It is difficult to convince a population who see their time-honored fortress dismantled, and the imperial authorities busily occupied in shipping away every article worth removal, that England's statesmen have resolved to abandon Canada.

☞ The New York *Standard* speaks as follows of the decline of the power of the Tammany ring, caused by the recent expose of its extravagances and corruptions:

"The leaders of Tammany read the tokens of the political beacons with purblind eyes if they do not see the gathering storm. They are rich, and the world wide; and there are some things which, we suppose, money can buy to those who have lost that which money can neither give nor take away. Let them retire, and in ten or fifteen years Tammany may hope to have some of its old influence in the Democracy. With its present leader, Tammany is not an aid to Democracy, but a scandal."

☞ The estimate made previous to the passage of the law giving a pension to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 proves much too low. It was fixed at about nine thousand. Already twenty-eight thousand claims have been audited and it is thought the number will run much higher.

GOSSIP.

Divorces—The turn of the tied.

London numbers two hundred and fifty female students of medicine.

The Princess of Wales has made pink and rose pink the fashionable colors this season.

A tough old Indian drank a quart of whisky in one lump at Detroit, and wasn't unduly elated either.

Divorces are obtained in Maryland without publicity. Husbands take their wives out fishing and lighten the boat.

Lima College has conferred the degree of A. M. on Mrs. Francis A. Willard, President of the Evanston Women's College.

Upwards of three thousand persons exist—they can hardly be said to live—in a single block of tenement houses near Five Points in New York.

Out in Iowa kisses are sold at fairs by the fair. A man pays a certain sum to the general fund, and selects the girl or woman he desires to kiss.

In England the deaths annually from consumption are 39,000, and it is computed that 78,000 patients are constantly suffering from its wasting effects.

There is on exhibition in a Fifth Avenue store, New York, an effigy of Colonel Fisk, clothed in the laborer's garments lent him on the day of the riot.

A Memphis belle challenged a man to marry. He valiantly accepted, and in twenty minutes there was a wedding. In twenty days there was a divorce.

A youthful political aspirant, after a canvass harangue, met his particular friend with, "Well, my dear sir, did you hear my last speech?" "I hope so."

Joseph Ax has paid his subscription to the Holmes County *Farmer*, punctually in advance, on the first of July for 10 years. Joseph is a good AX.—*Mt. Vernon Banner.*

Lansing Her, a convict in the New York State Prison, has fallen heir to $150,000, and asks to get out at it. The Governor refuses, as might be expected, for what is Her to him.

There are in the Ghetto or the Jewish quarter in Rome, 4,800 Jews huddled together, and until a few years ago they were forcibly penned up there, the huge iron gate being closed at nightfall.

The Chinese are so well liked in Louisiana that a number of planters have sent an agent to China for 1,000 laborers, and they will soon be shipped.

A farm laborer at Hempstead, L. I., a few days since ran away with an adopted daughter of his employer. The Romeo was 50 years of age, and his Juliet only 15.

The Lebanon (Penn.) *Courier* says that the Democratic party at the present moment reminds one of a wasp—very nearly in, two pieces, with the larger piece behind.

A foreign letter passed Columbus, Ohio, the other day, addressed—"Schelekate ob Raskante (Amarika)." Of course it was forwarded to Chillicothe, Ross county.

Unhappy Ireland has added to her woes the horror of listening to George Francis Train's lectures. It is too much.

A farmer in Laconia, N. H., speaking of the thinness of the hay crop, said: "The grasshoppers have all got lame trying to jump from one blade of grass to another."

Rhode Island has taken hold of the latest New England political insanity, and proposes to compel every elector to go to the polls and vote at all elections, under heavy penalties.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that tidal waves have been known on the great lakes before the one observed at Duluth last week. The most notable of these occurred at Fairport, Ohio, several years ago.

The other day, at Saratoga, John G. Saxe was leaning over the railing of the grand stand. "You look like the monarch of all you survey," said Fernando Wood, patting him on the back. "No, I only have a *lean on the property*," replied the genial Saxe.

A young man in Lafayette, Ind., is humility personified. The other day he asked a young lady if he might be allowed the privilege of going home with her, and was indignantly refused; upon which he inquired very humbly if she would permit him to sit on the fence and see her go by.

Sponge paper, a French novelty, is said to have all the peculiarities of sponge, absorbing water readily, and remaining moist a long time. It has been used as a dressing for wounds with considerable advantage. For its fabrication, evenly and finely divided sponge is added to ordinary paper pulp, and this is worked, as in a common paper-making apparatus, into sheets of different thickness.

The cabinet of Amherst College has been endowed with a fragment of the meteoric stone that fell at Searsport, Maine, on the 22d of May. The ærolite broke in falling, and the fragment obtained weighs eight pounds.

Long ago, at a dinner-table in Massachusetts, a gentleman remarked that A——, who used to be given to sharp practice, was getting more circumspect. "Yes," replied Judge Hoar, "he has reached the superlative of life. He began by seeking to get on then he sought to get honor, and now he is trying to get honest."

President Thiers gives audiences at 5 in the morning, and sleeps very little in the night. He has an old habit—which he has frequently had to forsake during the last few months—of going to bed at 6 in the evening, but he awakes at 7¾, for he has the peculiar faculty of both going to sleep and awakening when he pleases, and dresses for an 8 o'clock dinner. We are skeptical about the sleeping business, but the 8 o'clock dinner is nothing.

An old man, who for forty years has lived a hermit's life in New Orleans, was found dead in his hermitage the other day. Near the straw pallet on which he lay was a rich casket containing the Bourbon diadem, which was lost on the night of August 16, 1830, and with it a manuscript in French, saying: "I am Charette, the Vendean General. Maria of Savoy was to have been my wife. She was taken from me and given to the Comte d'Artois. I could have forgiven this, but he deserted me when most I needed his help and assistance. I revenged myself and procured his overthrow, and am happy since he died in exile."

The ways of princes are proverbially uncertain, and the rumors about the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, visiting this country, have certainly been of the same character. But he is coming; even now he is at Cronstadt, superintending, as much as a prince can, the fitting out of his fleet for the voyage to this country. We are glad to have the matter settled. Not to have a royal family ourselves is bad enough, but not to know the royal purposes of the great folk who kindly rule their fellow men in other parts of the world is still worse.

An army officer tells the following chicken story: "While at Bowling Green, the rebel women bothered us to death. It was always the same old complaint—'the soldiers have milked our cows, or stolen our chickens, or *busted* into the smoke-house.' Always the same old story through Kentucky and Tennessee, too. At Chattanooga we were bored to death with these women. One morning they besieged the General's headquarters, when General Sherman, rising himself to the most solemn posture, and addressing the foremost woman, remarked: 'Madam, the integrity of the republic and the solidity of the Constitution must be maintained, *if it takes every chicken in Tennessee!*'"

FOR THE LADIES.

'Tis sweet to court,
But oh! how bitter
To court a gal
And then not git her!

Earrings and bandeaux, for the hair, of light colored tortoise shell, are in vogue.

A new perfume has been invented, called "The Breath of a Charming Woman."

Miss Clara, daughter of Leonard W. Jerome, is the American belle in London.

The most popular preacher in Aiken, South Carolina, is said to be a colored woman.

Miss Hosmer means to take a short vacation, and at last accounts was on her way to England.

"Chrysoprase" jewelry set in dull gold, is what the girls who can't get it are crying for, and the others praising. The stone is light green.

"Elephantine pedals" form the only excuse for continuing to wear long dresses, in the opinion of those who are able to crowd their feet into No. 2½.

The French style of arranging children's hair has been adopted in New York—that is, to cut the hair short off in a fringe over the forehead, and leave it long at the back. This prevents its getting in the eyes, and saves the child and nurse both much worry.

The Utica *Herald* says that a lady about seven feet in height, and exceedingly slim, promenades the streets of that city every afternoon. Gentlemen survey her with chained gaze, and even the politest ladies utter exclamations of wonder, which of course do not owe their origin to jealousy.

Says a fashion paper: "High-heeled and narrow-toed boots destroy the shape of the foot, distort the toes, destroy the contour of the ankle, and spoil the walk." Of course; but while high heels are the fashion, do you suppose any woman would be rash enough to defy the world, on account of such trifling objections as these?

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps tells us that "the average young woman spends enough inventive power, enough financial shrewdness, enough close foresight, enough perturbation of spirit, enough presence of mind, enough patience of hope and anguish or regret upon one season's outfit—I had almost said upon a single street suit—to make an excellent bank cashier or a comfortable graduate of a theological seminary."

A lady correspondent says: "Women generally have an instinct against organizations composed of women only, and they are right. No great good can ever be effected by them, because sooner or later, they fall into the hands of the one among them who has the strongest will, the greatest spirit of appropriation, the most persisten selfishness—the one, in short, who is most like a man, and the whole concern becomes her little machine.

"Four hundred and twenty-five yards of trimming on a single dress!" yells a strong minded woman in the Independent. "Deceive of the Hon. Charles Summer or Professor Longfellow in four hundred and twenty-five yards of trimming! Imagine the speech on San Domingo, or the Psalm of Life, written in a black silk satin tied in a snarl to the author's coat tail, he pausing at every classic metaphor, or at the close of each martial stanza, to see if he had tumbled himself behind.

Some of the prettiest morning wrappers are made of white cashmere, faced and trimmed with quillings of pink, blue or pale green silk. The newest overdresses composed of three separate pieces, joined together by large fans, formed of silk and lace. The fashion of wearing the hair streaming down the neck is increasing, many of the girls at the side adopting it instead of braids and puffs. A very favorite fan is that made of violet wood, which is of dark grayish brown, over which sprays of violets are painted. The odor is as delicate as that of the flower.

A reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle* has interviewed Mrs. Cady Stanton on the Laura Fair business. Among other things Mrs. S. said: "When I went to that jail to-day, and saw what I did see, it was the saddest moment that I remember. And when I looked into the mild blue eyes of the poor woman, and studied carefully that sorrow-laden face, I could but feel that no amount of testimony, no array of evidence that might be piled up against her, could ever convince me that she was the bad, bold woman the press has stated that she is. Mrs. Fair may not have been a saint, but she cannot have been a demon. I think that the treatment of this woman is an outrage and a disgrace to the city of San Francisco." It will be remembered that all this Mrs. Fair did was to marry some half-dozen men, to live in open adultery with a married man and then shoot him because he had a temporary spasm of remorse at the treatment of his wife. We should like to know what is the precise idea Mrs. Stanton has of a "bold, bad woman," and what constitutes one.

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We furnish our Agents and all others who wish to get subscribers for the BLADE, with all the "working tools," such as posters specimen copies, &c., they can use to advantage. Send in your orders and they will be forwarded by return mail.

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Additions may be made to clubs at any time at club rates, and the papers for a club will be sent to as many different Post Offices as desired. Agents will please remember this in making up their lists.

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The Best Reading Matter at the Lowest Prices.

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The Atlantic Monthly, price $4.00 a year and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

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BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION
AMERICAN LADIES.

A good complexion is one of the chief points of beauty, which all women have a natural and laudable desire to possess, and to aid in procuring or preserving this mark of comeliness, various preparations have been in use among the softer sex since the earliest times. The Greek origin of our English word COSMETIC was applied to any preparation designed to improve the complexion, by rendering the skin soft, smooth and white.—Among the Romans there was a class of slaves (cosmetæ) whose special duty it was to dress and adorn their mistresses incarning, as their name implies, the artistic application of the cosmetics. The employment of these artificial aids to beauty has therefore the sanction of antiquity, and when they are skillfully prepared, of simple and harmless materials, they seem to be no serious objection to their use in due moderation. Of the great number of modern preparations for this purpose, we know of none which combines so many of the essentials of a perfect cosmetic, as the BLOOM OF YOUTH, prepared by Mr. GEORGE W. LAIRD, of New York. Its fragrance renders it a delightful addition to the toilet, while it tends to preserve the beauty and complexion and repair the ravages of time and exposure, it removes all tan, sunburn or freckles, all can be applied without fear of any injurious effects.

Sold at all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

BLOOM OF YOUTH
BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1871.

In the "war of the doctors" some very sensible things have been said from an unexpected quarter. Dr. Verdi was the innocent cause of all the trouble and he "rises to explain." He is an Italian by birth, and first studied medicine in Italy. Then, on coming to this country, he graduated from two medical schools, one on the old plan and one on the new. He has been practicing his profession here for fifteen years very quietly, and has a large and profitable business, which he has been allowed to enjoy without exciting the wrath of the calomel doctors, till the President had the temerity to appoint him on the Board of Health.

He has made an admirable reply to his assailants, which is sharp and galling, while it is good natured and without any bitterness. But it is not his good points against his assailants to which I wish to refer so much, as to his skillful defense of his system of practice. He denies that Homeopathy is quackery. Quackery, he says, consists in concealment—in nostrums. But Homeopathy is taught in colleges, is practiced in hospitals, and is a system of medicine founded on a theory which is published in books, and in the lecture room, and accepted by a large number of the best minds in the country.

Then he goes on to quote a remarkable passage from Hippocrates, the father of medicine, and the most eminent name to be found in the old centuries, as follows: "Per similius morbus fit et per similia ad hibita ex morbo sanatur." *By similar things disease is produced, and by similar things, administered to the sick, they are healed of their diseases.* As this is virtually the Hahneman theory, the quarrel ought to be waged with the old times doctor from whom these men have derived their orthodoxy.

But there is another point of interest about Verdi's reply, which is its skillful announcement of the distinguished men who have been his patients here in Washington and are made to stand forth in his letter as the friends of that system of medicine which the Doctors would ostracise. It will be remembered that they expelled Bliss because he had consulted with Dr. Cox, who sat in the Board of Health with Dr. Verdi. So the outlawed Verdi gives us an insight into his practice and enumerates among his patients: Secretary Seward, Gen. McClellan, Chief Justice Chase, Jeff. Davis, Jer. Black, Cobb, the Blairs, the two Cooks, Senators Anthony, Sawyer, West, Dixon, Bayard, Casserly, Howard and Windom, Representatives Dawes, Cullum, Schenck, Jenks, Dixon, Orth and Garfield, Justice Field, Thomas Ewing, Sir Frederick Bruce, Dr. Sunderland, &c., which is a showing not calculated to invite ostracism from such men as figure in the District society.

The late Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, was buried in the beautiful Cemetery, known as Oak Hill, on Georgetown Heights, and his executors have just erected a tasteful monument over his remains. It is of granite, silver tinged, and bears the simple inscription "Edwin M. Stanton, born Aug. 10, 1814; died Dec. 24, 1869."

The Ku Klux Democracy of North Carolina are hard at work to carry their convention scheme on Tuesday next. The election bids fair to be a very excited and bitter contest and the result doubtful.

It is not very difficult for some of us to remember when the "tinder box" was in use and fire was struck from the steel by means of a flint. How rapidly things have changed may be learned from the fact that our match tax is now two millions per year.

Notice has been received here that Jules Ferry is to be appointed Minister of France to this Government, under the rule of Thiers.

The Government is officially informed that Prince Edward's Island will not attempt to enforce the old fishery laws, while the Canadian Provinces are considering the provisions of the Washington treaty.

The treaty with Great Britain, by which an international money order system is to established, has been fully agreed to.

The New York *Times* is eagerly sought for in this city, and everybody is interested about the New York monster thieves.

The Ku Klux committee has used up all its witnesses; but a few more are on the way from North Carolina, who will be examined in due time.

Judge Wright of Georgia, who testified before the Ku Klux Committee, took some credit for the courts of his State because they convicted a notorious Ku Klux by the name of Oxford. He had been sentenced to be hung and the law was vindicated. But, "alas! poor Yorick!" a week ago to-day a hundred of his associates surrounded the jail at Milledgeville, broke open the prison door and set Oxford free to do his murders over again and to defy the law.

We begin to get some of the first notes of the approaching political struggle, but they come in subdued tones. North Carolina decides the convention question next Tuesday. We have the first speech of your Democratic candidate for Governor. Virginia is stimulating her children for the coming struggle; and New York is gathering strength out of the late blow received by Tammany. It does not now look as if the Democracy were making much headway, but events are unfolding and we must wait. The McCook speech will not startle the people of Ohio; and if their campaign is accordin' our friends will have an easy time of it. But let them not slumber nor sleep till the cool and ides of October are past.

Our weather continues pleasant. We had a heavy shower two days ago (Thursday night) which has made every thing clean and sweet and fresh.

BUCKEYE.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Emily Pitts Stevens, a special friend of Mrs. Fair, applied for registration as a voter today, and being refused, she threatened to sue the County Clerk for damages.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The Ku-Klux Sub-Committee are engaged in the examination of witnesses. Nothing of special interest has been elicited. One class of witnesses testify to peace and order and an absence of a Ku-Klux organization in certain Southern localities, while another class testify in an opposite direction.

It is stated the Sub Committee will be sent in October to investigate the facts connected with an alleged Ku-Klux, 300 of whom were indicted at the recent term of the United States Circuit court at Oxford, Miss.

There is reason to believe that the President will soon settle the difference between Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Pleasanton, which was fully discussed in the Cabinet meeting by the appointment of J. W. Douglass, now first Deputy Commissioner, to succeed General Pleasanton.

Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Davis, commanding at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, under date of July 14, says: The Arapaho nation, except a small band under Big Mouth, are encamped within twenty-three miles of that post, on the north fork of the Canadian River. The Cheyennes, with the Apaches of the Plains, are encamped fourteen miles above, on Wolf Creek. The Kiowas, together with one hundred lodges of Camanches, are encamped about one hundred miles south, on the tributaries of the Washita. Col. Davis says he shall endeavor to keep the Cheyennes and Arapahoes from contact with the Kiowas as well as he can with the small force at his disposal.

Lieutenant General Sheridan endorse this letter as follows: "The Indians named within have always had such a contempt for the cowardly Kiowas that it will not be hard to maintain non-intercourse between them."

A letter from Agent Darlington, dated Cheyenne, Arapahoe Agency, July 15 says: The Indians are all quiet; I know of no depredations committed this season yet; the Kiowas have been earnestly endeavoring to draw the Cheyennes into a general war; I have some hope that the most tempting crisis has passed, but the present is no time, in my opinion, to slacken our diligence.

A telegram from Col. Wham, Indian Agent at Fort Laramie, says that the Sioux that passed were never more friendly to the whites or better satisfied with the actions of the Government, than now.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a most rigid investigation to be made into the causes of the boiler explosion at New York.

Counterfeit twenties on the United States National Bank of Washington are now in circulation.

The Ku Klux Commission adjourned to-day until September 20, leaving here as a sub-committee Senators Poole and Blair and Representative Buckley, to examine the few witnesses now here and several others on the way here. It is supposed the examination will be concluded this week. In the meeting of September, reports will be made on the reconstruction acts and the condition of finances in the late insurrectionary States. The sub-committees have the subject in charge.

The President, after consulting his Cabinet, has decided to tender to Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, the appointment of arbitrator on the part of the United States, to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, with those of other nations for a settlement of the Alabama claims, as provided in the Washington treaty.

The Supreme Court of Wyoming decided that women have a right to sit as jurors under the provisions existing in the territorial laws, Judge Fisher dissenting. Chief Justice Haw rendered the opinion that under the 14th Amendment women throughout the United States have the same rights as men in respect to suffrage and office-holding.

The Duluth Canal matter has been settled, the city of Duluth giving bonds with responsible sureties to the amount of $100,000 to construct the proposed dyke between its canal across the Minnesota point and St. Louis River so that the waters of the latter stream will not be diverted to that new outlet, but still flow through their original outlet at Superior City.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, has acknowledged with thanks the letter from Lewis W. Clark, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, thanking him on behalf of the Democracy of Rhode Island for protecting the Orangemen's parade.

A dispatch from Concord, N. H., dated Aug. 1st, says: A very curious phenomenon was witnessed on Lake Winnepisoga on Saturday afternoon by a man anchored off Rattlesnake Island in a small boat. There was scarcely a breath of air stirring, and the surface of the lake was unaffected by even a ripple, when the center of the lake suddenly appeared to sink down, and immediately following, three large waves, the largest being over five feet in height, dashed over Rattlesnake Island, for a moment threatening the destruction of the boat.

There were few new developments yesterday in regard to the Westfield explosion and the excitement has greatly subsided. There is, however, considerable discussion in all parts of the city concerning the disaster, and a great variety of opinions are expressed as to its cause. But the general feeling is to wait until the official investigation about to be made shall bring forward all the facts before forming a conclusion. There is no disposition to hastily condemn any one, but there is a general and earnest desire for all the facts and for justice. The sad and solemn ceremony of burial, consigning the dead to their last resting place, was begun yesterday and was witnessed by many persons whose hearts were bowed down by the heaviest grief. Although grapplers and divers are yet at work searching the bed of the river for more bodies of victims, no more have been found beside those already reported, and it is the opinion of the men engaged in the work that all the dead, except the remains that have been washed away, had been recovered.

The Erie Railway Company has long been subjected to a serious loss by car thieves on the different divisions of their road, especially on Shawagunk mountain, from Port Jervis to Otisville, a distance of 12 miles, where a very heavy grade is necessary to carry the road to the top of the mountain, and valuable freight has been taken by thieves in connection, no doubt, with brakemen and carried off into the woods. The officers of the Company have suspected persons living in the vicinity of Shin Hollow, about six miles from Port Jervis, and a clue was obtained last week which led to the detection of nine thieves.

Last Monday night three men were seen to get on the freight train at Port Jervis, after dark. Next day, among other freight that was missing were a number of sheep that had been consigned to cattle dealers in Jersey city. Suspicion at once fell on James Peters and Garrett Conklin. The Company's attorney at once dispatched an officer, and after a tedious search on the mountains they were found on Friday morning, surrounded by unmistakable proofs of their guilt. In the house of James Conklin large quantities of mutton was found, with other property that had evidently been on the train. The three Conklins were arrested, and six confederates were subsequently arrested and taken to Port Jervis.

At a hearing before Justice Clauson yesterday they were all sentenced as severely as law would permit. Peter Conklin promising to give information that would lead to further arrests no action was taken against him. An officer returned with him to Shin Hollow last night. It appears that barrels of beef, casks of hams, flour, coal and other commodities have been thrown from trains at this point for a long time past. Three thieves jump on a train at Port Jervis, and on arriving at certain points freight is rolled off and quickly taken away by confederates.

LEAVENWORTH, August 1.—A lady giving her name as Wells, gave birth to a healthy male child in the saloon of a passenger car on the Kansas Pacific Railroad near Topeka, yesterday. The infant was found lying between the rails by the conductor of a construction train, who wrapped the little screamer in his shirt, backed his train to Topeka and delivered the charge to the mother, who had gone to the Gordon House in that city. The lady says the event was unexpected, and supposing the child to be killed, she said nothing of it. The conductor attributed her illness to other causes.

NATIONAL CAMP GROUNDS, URBANA, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The services of the camp meeting were formally opened this afternoon under the auspices of Rev. John S. Inskip, President of the National Camp Meeting Association. Mr. Inskip has an excellent voice and appeared to have entirely recovered from his late illness.—About forty ministers and near 1,000 laymen are here in attendance, and all the indications are, that the gathering will be a grand success.

Among the prominent ministers present, is the venerable Thomas A. Morris, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All the tents erected by the committee have been rented, and there is a demand for a large additional number, which cannot be supplied. The services this evening were merely initiatory and explanatory of the object of the meeting.

Mr. Inskip after reading the rules governing the meeting, made a desultory and informal talk of about an hour, giving rather a random relation of his experience at similar meetings in other places.

The services of the eighth National Camp meeting began this p. m. Already visitors are arriving in considerable numbers and the attendance promises to be very large.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—A mass meeting called to give expression to the sentiments of all friends of the Sunday laws now sought to be repealed, was held here to-night in Pike's Opera House. There was an immense audience, fully 3,000 ladies and gentlemen present, confined largely to our best citizens. Fully 2,000 more sought admission and could not get in. George F. Davis, of the Board of Aldermen, presided, with a long list of Vice Presidents. Addresses were made by the President, by Wm. M. Ramsey, Hon. Rufus King, and by prominent clergymen. All were enthusiastically applauded. Resolutions were adopted declaring Sunday laws, State and municipal, were wise, judicious and wholesome enactments, in complete harmony with the State and Federal constitutions, the genius of our government and the moral convictions of the founders of our institutions, and announcing opposition to any change in policy that would repeal them; that the demand for repeal was made upon irreligious grounds, and coming as it did, not from toiling multitudes nor from those engaged in legitimate and honorable trade, but from pleasure seekers and dealers in intoxicating beverages, whose business tended to lawlessness, poverty and crime, could not be regarded as the voice of the people, but of a class in the interest of dissipation, which should not influence law makers; that the preservation of the civil Sabbath, substantially as now represented by law, was indispensable to the moral and physical welfare of the laboring class, and the best and only available means of protecting them from the avarice of capitalists, and of securing to them a regular stated day of rest, which the laws of nature imperatively demand, and that as citizens they protested against the proposition to repeal the Sunday laws, and would honorably labor to maintain unaltered the time honored habits of the government in regard to the toleration and protection of religion.

Reports from the interior of Duchess county, New York, show that the oat crop has been seriously damaged by frequent rains, and it is almost certain that two-thirds of the crop is lost.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

DUBLIN, July 31.—The Prince of Wales and party arrived this evening and had a popular reception.

The weather is unusually cold for the season, and although the streets were crowded with spectators, the demonstration was not so enthusiastic as it might have been under more favorable circumstances. The Fenian element was not absent and as the Royal visitors passed over the route to the Castle, some hisses were heard from the sidewalks. The city was gaily decorated with flags, but the illumination to-night is not so general as was expected.

LONDON, August 1.—It apppears that the most extreme precautions have been taken by the government against yesterday's demonstrations by the opponents of the annuity to Prince Arthur. Large bodies of troops are held in readiness to meet any disturbance of the peace; but the supply of police are able to control the disorderly element and the services of the military are not required.

A meeting at Trafalgar Square to protest against the proposed allowance to Prince Arthur was held to night; 5,000 being present. Speakers addressed the masses at different points and much excitement was manifested. The entire police reserve were called out and seized the Communist flag carried by one of the clubs; the most boisterous demonstration with some fighting is reported, and some arrests have been made. The meeting adjourned in disorder and the crowds were dispersed by the police.

A London special says there is a growing uneasiness in the public mind over the fact that the cholera has raged for two years in Russia, and as the terrible scourge has not yet found the frontier, close watch has been instituted to prevent its progress. Apprehensions exist where it not having advanced upon Germany in the usual way it has approached heretofore, it may not now come by the way of the sea, and the government has prescribed regulations to be enforced upon all ships from Baltic ports. There have recently been some cases at Hull, which is on the emigrant route from North Germany to America.

LONDON, July 31.—The House of Commons to-night passed a bill granting an allowance of £15,000 per annum to Prince Arthur. The vote stood 276 yeas to 11 nays.

Mr. Peter Alfred, member for Leicester, denounced the making of an appropriation for Prince Arthur, who, he said, had better serve the country than be its pensioner.

The Marquis of Salisbury thought the Lords would resent this great outrage, for, unrebuked, it would remain a standing menace to the authority of the House.

The Duke of Argyle severely reprobated the suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury, stigmatizing it as narrowly and bitterly partisan.

Lord Romilly contended that such an exercise of the royal prerogative was unprecedented.

Cord Penzance defended the action of the government and argued that the interposition of the Crown in this case was constitutional.

Earl Derby advocated strongly the motion to censure.

Earl Russell said he should vote for the motion and further declared that the government had incurred a serious responsibility.

Lord Hartbrook thought the proposed course of the government was the only possible one left for it.

Lord Cairns spoke at great length against the government, seeking to prove its use of the royal power without precedent. At the conclusion of Lord Cairns speech the vote was taken, and the motion of censure was defeated by the government having a majority of 80.

The election bill failed in Committee of the Whole, there being a majority of 90 against the government.

The Duke of Richmond moved a vote of censure of the Queen's message abolishing the purchase system in the army, as worthy of Ministerial resort. He denounced in strong language the speeches made at the banquet at the Mansion House, on Saturday, in relation to the Treaty of Washington, and claimed that the royal prerogative was much strained in the ratification of that instrument without the assent of Parliament.

Earl Granville spoke in defence of the message as responding similar to the previous action of the House of Commons.

DUBLIN, August 1.—The Prince of Wales presided at the banquet of the Agricultural Society to night. On presenting the toast to the Queen and royal family, his Royal Highness expressed the hope that the Queen would soon visit Ireland, and defended his brothers from the charge of uselessness. Prince Arthur responded to a toast. He protested his lasting interest in Ireland's welfare, which he declared was engraved on his heart, and predicted a prosperous future for the country.

Princess Louise, in reply to a petition from the Irish Amnesty Committee, says it would be impossible for her to intervene for the release of Fenian prisoners, and the question of pardon must be left with the Government.

VERSAILLES, August 2.—President Thiers yesterday threatened to place his resignation of the Government in the hands of the Assembly in consequence of the defeat of the decentralization bill. It is thought to-day that the matter will not be made a Cabinet question.

PARIS, August 2.—The Seicle pronounces that members of the Republican left, have rejected the proposition for a fusion with the extremists.

A letter from Lyons, says: There is no demand for foreign labor in the city and vicinity.

The number of Communists awaiting trial is 32,000. In order to render possible the disposition of so large a number of cases, a bill has been introduced in the Assembly increasing the number of Judges and removing all restrictions from Judges who have at any time committed themselves against, or been obliged to act with the Versailles Government.

The result of the first supplementary election for members of the Municipal Council of Paris, has been declared. The Council is composed of 38 conservatives, 7 moderate Republicans, 27 Republicans, and 10 Ultras.

President Thiers, replying to a delegation from the unoccupied provinces, intimated that in six weeks the occupation of the German troops would be limited to Champagne and Lorraine.

A dispatch dated Rome, 31st, says: There is great excitement here over the vote in the French Assembly on the position of the Pope. The journals regard war with France as probable, and accuse the Ministry of betraying the country. The Gazette says the Government could not have gone to Rome, but having gone it must stay, though dark clouds should envelope the political horizon.

ROME, July 31.—The election in the Roman States has been extremely apathetic, nearly two-thirds of the voters abstained from the exercise of the franchise, and candidateurs of the Moderate party were generally successful.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31.—The publication of the newspaper Turquir has been suspended by order of the Turkish government in consequence of an attack on the Pope, which has appeared in its columns.

ROME, July 31.—There is great excitement her over the vote in the French Assembly on the position of the Pope. The Journal regards the war with France as probable, and accuses the ministry of betraying the country.

The Gazette says the government should not have gone to Rome, but having gone must stay, though dark clouds should envelope the political horizon.

The royal mail steamer Delto, from Bermuda, arrived last night, bringing intelligence of a fire at Point-au Pertri, Guadaloupe, on the 18th inst. Nearly the whole town was destroyed and 30,000 persons left without shelter. The only buildings that escaped was a church, theatre, tribunal and a hospital. Many wharves were burned and sugar ready for shipping destroyed. The fire commenced in the middle of the town and the wind being very high, the flames spread in all directions. The town was rebuilt entirely of wood after its destruction by an earthquake in 1846. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

NEW YORK, August 2.—A special cable despatch from London says papers have been seized at Marseilles relating to the purpose of the Internationalists to fire the docks, burn shipping, and to take the city during the confusion which was supposed would be a consequence of the conflagrations. Nancy and Bourges were to be fired and taken on the same plan.

A special dispatch from the City of Mexico says: There are still doubts about the election. The permanent deputation of Congress wants new elections in various places where there were informalities.

A revolution now exists against the Governor of Tobasco. The cause is local and rather personal.

There are rumors current that Gov. Diaz refuses to give up to the Federal Government the guns of Oaxaca, captured in 1867. It is probable that Generals Rocke and Atarre will go with troops to enforce the delivery.

PORTO RICO, July 27.—A riot occurred in the capital on the 15th, during the performance of some music in the public square. The negroes threw stones at the soldiers, who then drew their sabres and charged, killing two. Two of the soldiers are badly wounded. One negro is expected to be shot to night. The Captain General proclaimed martial law, and the troops patrolled the streets and searched houses for arms. These demonstrations are the result of late elections. Everything is again tranquil, but martial law continues, as there is a rumor current of a disturbance in Mayaguese.

CARACCAS, Venezuela, July 22.—The revolutionists continue in possession of Barcelona, and Guzman is preparing to attack them. A Dutch schooner has succeeded in landing a cargo of arms for the revolutionists and they have obtained them. The Archbishop of Caraccas, who was banished, has been permitted to return. The government of Caraccas has prohibited the shipment of arms to Venezuela.

STRASBURG, August 1, via BERLIN.—In only a few places in Alsace and Lorraine the Municipal elections have been declared void in consequence of abstentions from voting. The French party was successful at Metz, and the Liberals and Moderates elected their tickets in the other towns.

A Sad Little Story.

From the Nashville Banner.

A very curious incident, illustrative of the power which can be exercised over the animal creation by kindness and careful training, occurred but a few days ago at Scottsville, Kentucky. The sister of Officer Harry Mansfield, of this city, had raised a mocking bird which she taught to go and come at her call, and, in return for all the kindness bestowed upon it, exhibited a peculiar fondness for her. Last Monday week Miss Mansfield was taken ill, and, to while away the tedium of the sick room, she had the little pet brought to her bedside, and day and night it cheered her with its sweet carols, bringing to mind many happy thoughts of field and meadow, sunshine and song. As her illness grew more alarming, and day after day brought no relief from suffering, the warblings of the little songster rather served to annoy than to please her, and so turning on her pillow she said to him, "Birdie, hush, you worry me." Strange to say, the words seemed to be understood, for immediately the song was hushed, and the bird retired within itself, as it were. On the next day the lady died, leaving it would seem, a command of silence upon the the bird, which will never be broken, for although several days have elapsed since, and every effort has been made to induce him to sing, he refuses to respond with song to any lips but those of his once loved mistress.

The Maryland Democrats, in their county conventions, reject the new departure with contempt.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Thousands suffer from it.—A weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy, animation or vigor, low spirits, confused head, weak memory, nocturnal or involuntary seminal emissions, with loss of power and threatened impotence. The consequence of excesses, overwork or indescretions. This is NERVOUS DEBILITY, and it finds a sovereign remedy in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Thousands have been cured by these simple sugar pills. They tone up the system, arrest the discharges, dispel the gloom and mental depression, and rejuvenate the system. Price $5 for a package of five boxes and a vial of powder, which is important in all old long-standing cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by all first class druggists, and sent to any address on receipt of the price. Addres HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, New York. march80w1yr

....THE BEST TONIC.—Casewell & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixer of Calisaya. oct27w1y

....HAZARD & CASEWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. oct27w1y

BEFORE buying paint send to C. GERBER & Co., Toledo, Ohio, for a copy of the warrant they give with their GALENA WHITE LEAD. Their lead is sold by paint dealers everywhere. may25weowtillsept1

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification, and add immensely to to their personal beauty by the use of an article now being sold by our druggists, known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be popular. aug3w4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation, after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

aug 10—deod1w&wlt

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Weekly Toledo Blade.

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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1871

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ON TRIAL.—In order to introduce the BLADE where it is not now known, we will send it on trial, in clubs of five or more, three months, for fifty cents each, and an extra copy to the person sending the club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, *at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.*

WE CANNOT ASSUME THE RISK ON MONEY SENT IN REGISTERED LETTERS OR OPEN MAIL.

CHECKS ON COUNTRY BANKS *should be sent at par. We will invariably deduct cost of collection.*

Rates of Advertising!

IN THE

WEEKLY BLADE

Ordinary advertisements (Nonpariel solid) 50 cents per line, each insertion.

Special Notices (Nonpariel leaded) 75 cents per line, each insertion.

Editorial or Business Notices, (Minion leaded,) 90 cents per line, each insertion.

Twelve lines Nonpariel solid make one inch.

The average number of words (Nonpariel solid) in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 33⅓ per cent additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $1.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

The Blade for the Campaign of 1871.

Elsewhere will be found the announcement of the publishers of the BLADE for the campaign of 1871, to which we call the attention of all good Republicans in the States holding elections this fall.

The struggle this fall will, in its results, be the most important of any for years. The Democracy have not yielded one jot of their designs—they have not abated one particle of their hatred of the distinctive principles of Republicanism. They are as determined as ever to nullify and make void the amendments, and to undo all that the Republican party has done for the advancement of the country. They hope by carrying the elections this fall to make it easy to carry the Presidential election in 1872, and thereby to gain control of the Executive power of the Government and at least one branch of the Legislative.

We ask our Republican friends to place the BLADE in the hands of every Republican. A little enthusiasm in the conduct of the campaign means victory, decisive and sweeping.—To produce this—to get out our full vote—will be our aim. The BLADE has always wielded an enormous power. Realizing and appreciating the magnitude of the interests involved in the struggle this fall we shall make it more effective than ever.

Republicans! Now is the time to begin! Raise a club for the Blade at every Postoffice! Flood the country with it.

SELECTION OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. MEDILL, of the Civil Service Commission, proposes a plan for a better selection of Postmasters something like this: That the President shall appoint and commission for five years the applicant whose petition is most numerously endorsed by the people of his post-office district—the form of the petition and the necessary blanks to be furnished by the Post office Department. Mr. MEDILL represents that the adoption of the plan would remove the local post-offices from the control of Congressional aspirants and partisan bummers, and enable the people to free themselves from obnoxious postmasters, and at the same time would prevent any party from monopolizing the enormous patronage pertaining to the Post office Department.

Mr. MEDILL claims that his method would destroy partisan and Congressional patronage, and allow the people to choose their own postmasters, but without subjecting them and the government to the trouble, expense and perplexities of holding elections, and which mode may not be authorized by the Constitution.

We are not charmed with this proposition. It is altogether too much like the method now in operation to be a reform. The plan proposed of signing petitions would not give as complete nor as fair an expression of the popular will as by the secret ballot. Men are usually reluctant to refuse their names to a petition for a friend when asked. Men with the most assurance and audacity would be able to get the largest list on such a plan as this. As a method of electing candidates it is liable to all the objections urged against the open, or *viva voce* vote system. A more clumsy of embarrassing system than that of petitions could not in our judgment be devised. The man asked to sign may not know who are to be in the field or in the office. He does not like to disoblige or turn away his neighbor, and yet he can not know whether his appointment is the one which ought to be made or not. An election makes all candidates known, and the elector makes his decision quietly, without personal embarrassment and without giving offense. Besides, this method would not relieve the Federal Government of any burdens but would rather add to them. There would be a canvass of petitions and documents much greater than at present. The temptations to set aside the stronger petitions for personal or specific reasons would be very strong, and the exceptions to the rule would be very numerous.

Better bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of. The present plan is bad enough, let us not in blind groping for a change plunge in a more complicated way of doing the public business than we now have. Let the reform be on some intelligent and radical principle, or else let no change whatever be made. We are accustomed to the present plan, and on it we have a systematic, definite and positive reform devised, let us keep hands off. We want a system not tinkered, but new made.

REPUBLICAN ADMONITION TO THIERS.

The Left Centre of the National Assembly, which is composed of moderate Republicans, have very cordially agreed to support the proposition to extend the official term of M. THIERS for the period of five years, but recommend that it be as President of Republic, and they also enjoin upon him to refrain from all interference in Italian or Roman affairs. This is a broad hint which the acting President can well understand. France has had her day of intermeddling in other people's business, and we should imagine that the government would, in view of sundry sad results from such intermeddling, be very willing to adopt the suggestion made by the Republicans wing of the French Assembly.

The Republicans are evidently watching with a vigilant and jealous eye the efforts of the Bonapartists and the Orleanists to further their dynastic schemes. Bonapartism means intermeddling with other nations. If its past record means anything it means that. By being the pests, bullies, braggarts, and intermeddlers of Europe, the Bonapartists gained fame and place, and by overdoing their characters they involved themselves and their nation in ruin. Italy has a right to govern herself, and if Rome prefers VICTOR EMANUEL to PIUS IX th, the governments of Europe should compel France to keep hands off, should she ever again attempt to force an unwelcome ruler on an unwilling people. The Republicans of the Assembly have taken wise and timely action, in the resolves they have made.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW YORK VOTERS.

The telegraph gave, on yesterday, what purported to be a report of the number of native and foreign born voters in the city of New York, in which one or two important mistakes occurred. It should have read: Total number of male citizens in New York over twenty-one years of age, 184,607. These are classified as follows: Native, 71 342, Foreign, 113,-265. The foreign vote is thus classified: Irish, 55 447; German, 41,752; other foreign countries, 16 066.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

The *American Farm Journal*, pronounced the brightest and most practical Agricultural paper published in this country, commences a new volume with the September number, which will be ready August 25 th. New writers in Farm, Stock, Household, and Literary Departments have been engaged, and the new volume commences with several new features as attractive specialities. Among these will be "Illustrated Articles on the Noted Horses of America," "Reminiscences of the Inside or Unofficial Transactions of our State Agricultural Associations," "Personal Sketches of Distinguished Agriculturists," etc., etc. These are in addition to the departments that during the past year have made the paper so many friends and called out from the press so many compliments. The *Farm Journal* has a strong corps of contributors in every State in the Union, and will continue to work on the broad basis on which it was started. Terms 75 cents per year. Address, MILLER, LOCKE & Co., Toledo, O.

REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary BOUTWELL'S monthly reports of the public debt are as fatal to Democratic hopes as they are effective in keeping up the national credit. The critics keep up a rattling fire of small criticism on the Secretary through the month, as to why he does this or does not do that, but when the last day of the month comes his monthly debt statement is a broad ide which completely subdues them. The decrease for July is $8 601,-976; coin balance $83 742 700; currency balance $8,168 318.

It is a pertinent draft to make on our imagination just now to ask, what the report would have been on the first inst., if the Tammany ring had had charge of the national finances for the last two years Secretary BOUTWELL has managed them. Under Democratic control the city debt of New York becomes greater, and its taxes heavier, and its expenses augmented. Under Republican rule taxes are reduced, the country is prosperous, the bulk of taxable property increased, the public credit improved, and the national debt becomes less.

If Tammany had the control of the national finances what could we expect but the same results which their rule has produced in New York?

The 50th Quarterly Statement of the Old American Insurance Company, of Chicago, will be found in our advertising columns. Total number of Policies issued during the months of April, May, and June of 1871, are 9,098; at the rate of 36,392 per annum. Of this number of Policies over nine-tenths covered Detached Dwellings from property and contents; the remaining one-tenth are upon Churches and School Houses. $185,-775 79 in Installment Notes, and $47,200 44 cash premiums, are the receipts for the quarter's work, which is at the rate of $931,804 92 per annum. When we consider that nothing is insured by the "American" but Dwelling Houses, Private Barns, their contents, Churches, and Schools Houses, the above business is almost incredible, and speaks volumes for the Old Pioneer Installment Company. We are pleased to again recommend the "American" as eminently sound and well managed.

Remember that oil may be cheap, and give a good light, but be unsafe to use. Pratt's Astral Oil is the most reliable, purest, and above all, the SAFEST illuminating Oil ever made. It does not take fire or explode if the lamp is upset and broken. It can be used in the ordinary kerosene lamp. Oil house of Case, Pratt, 108 Fulton street, N. Y. Established 1770.

THE POFFENBERGER CASE.

There seems to be in the public mind a disposition to judge more favorably of Mrs. COLBURN, accused of the crime of poisoning her first husband, Peter Poffinberger, of London, Madison county, Ohio. The person who has been active in working up this sensation is one MALAY THOMPSON, who is alleged to be a man of bad character. He is said to be in bad repute with his neighbors, having been at different times under arrest for counterfeiling, burglary, treasury robbing and jail breaking. He is said be married to some relative of POFFINBERGER'S, and, either with a view to levy black mail of Mrs. COLBURN, or to recover some interest in the POFFINBERGER property has made these accusations. He is supposed to be the author of the communication signed "Swamp Angel" we published in the first account of the transaction. THOMPSON attended to the exhuming of the body, and deposited in both means to pay the expenses of analyzing the contents of the stomach of the deceased.

There is no doubt concerning the correctness of Dr. WORMLEY'S analysis. The difficulty in the case is to account for the poison in the stomach of the dead man. It is suggested that the poison may have been administered by some one else than Mrs COLBURN, who had opportunity so to do. In the event of a full examination the whole medical treatment of the deceased will doubtless be gone over, and many new facts developed.

Concerning the alleged intimacy between COLBURN and Mrs POFFENBERGER before the death of her husband, there are various rumors and opinions. The neighbors who were in imate with the facts of their acquaintance being divided in their opinion as to the scandalous rumors set in circulation about them. The fact of a prejudice existing against Mrs POFFENBERGER among the expectant relatives of her aged and wealthy husband, the suspicious character of the chief mover in the investigation and prosecution, the lapse of five years between the burial of the dead man and the analyzing of his remains, with the liability that there may be under all these movements a guilty scheme to accuse an innocent woman, inclines many to suspend their judgment until the proof shall be more direct and abundant.

It has been alleged that POFFENBERGER willed all his property to his young wife. He gave her a large amount of land, said to be worth $40,000, before his death, but as he left no will, his property went to his heirs by due course of law. So the courge of influencing him in the matter of his will fails for want of fact. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* also states the following facts:

One of the proofs brought against the wife to make her commit the deed was to get possession of his fortune, as the widow, and of that of her children, as their natural guardian. Against this is the fact that no will was made. The widow got but that which the law gave her, and that she never made an attempt to get the children's property into her hands. With her full consent, it is said, Washington Witherow, not at all related, was appointed guardian to the children, by the Probate Court, and he is a gentleman of wealth and high position. Not one acre of the property has been sold—not a cent, so far as can be found, of Mrs. Poffinberger's property, from her first husband's estate, has ever been used by Colburn in his New York banking operations. The loose personal property was sold, the estate was settled two years since, and the whole affair closed.

Time will probably reveal additional facts to throw light on this mystery. The name of the deceased is given in the different papers as PUFFENBERGER, BUFFINBARGER, and BUFFENBERG. We do not know which is right, and that question of philology we must leave for the future to decide, as well as the question concerning the means by which the man of years and wealth came to his end.

☞ Since the 12th of July the Democrats of the west have come to regard JOHN T. HOFFMAN as no longer available as a Presidential candidate and hence have begun to cultivate the rising aspirations of Senator HENDRICKS for the nomination. Right at this point the Indianapolis *Journal* suggests that it would help his prospects for an election if just one speech of that Senator could be procured, made by him during the war, in favor of the suppression of the rebellion. If deeds can not be shown, one good, hearty, patriotic speech in favor of rescuing an imperilled country from the clutch of traitors is as little as can be asked of a Presidential candidate. The *Journal* says: "If Mr. HENDRICKS' war record is excellent, we suppose it can be discovered. It be made war speeches somebody heard them, and some Democratic newspaper published them. We have some of his speeches made during the war, but heard nothing in them that makes an excellent 'war record,' unless his persistent encouragement of the rebellion, by his attempts to array the West in hostility against the East, can be so regarded." The demand of the *Journal* for at least a good patriotic speech, as a condition of receiving the votes of patriotic and union loving men is not unreasonable. The *Journal* offers $1,000 for one of HENDRICK'S speeches in favor of suppressing the rebellion. HENDRICKS would doubtless be willing to give more than $1,000 if he could produce such a speech from the archives of the war period to improve both his record and his political prospects. He was then a talking man—and never has been good for much else than talk,—and if he can not show at least one speech for the government, he has no claim except upon rebels and copperheads, whose orator he then was.

☞ The English government has been guilty of that which has been declared worse than a crime—a blunder—in attempting to suppress public meetings called to protest against any of its acts. Noting so fans the flames of a reform as efforts to extinguish it by an arbitrary exercise of power; and if the English people are not suffered to express their disapprobation of annuities to princes and dowries to princesses it will not be long before they will put an end to royalty, together with all its extravagant appurtenances.

Dr Price's Tooth Lozenges are perfectly reliable.

POPULATION OF 134 CITIES.

A correspondent of the Ohio State *Journal* furnishes the following table showing the population of all the cities in the United States having over 10 000 inhabitants. This table is made from the revised census reports, and we are pleased to see that it corrects the error of the *Tribune* Almanac, which made stated the population of Toledo, and gives the figures about as we reported them from the reports of the Deputy Marshals on the completion of their report. This also confirms Toledo's claim to be the third city of the State in population. It is gratifying also to observe that there are only thirty-nine cities in the United States with a larger population than Toledo. The table is as follows:

CITIES.	STATE	POPULATION
1 New York,	New York	942 292
2 Philadelphia,	Pennsylvania	674 22
3 Brooklyn,	New York	396 099
4 St. Louis,	Missouri	310,864
5 Chicago,	Illinois	298 977
6 Baltimore,	Maryland	267 354
7 Boston,	Massachusetts	250 ,526
8 Cincinnati,	Ohio	216,239
9 New Orleans,	Louisiana	191 418
10 San Francisco,	California	149 473
11 Buffalo,	New York	117 714
12 Washington,	District Columbia	109,199
13 Newark,	New Jersey	105 059
14 Louisville,	Kentucky	100 753
15 Cleveland,	Ohio	92 829
16 Pittsburg,	Pennsylvania	86 076
17 Jersey City,	New Jersey	82 546
18 Detroit,	Michigan	79 577
19 Milwaukee,	Wisconsin	71 444
20 Albany,	New York	69,422
21 Providence,	Rhode Island	68,904
22 Rochester,	New York	64 383
23 Allegheny,	Pennsylvania	53 180
24 Richmond,	Virginia	51 038
25 New Haven,	Connecticut	50 840
26 Charleston,	South Carolina	48 956
27 Indianapolis,	Indiana	48,244
28 Troy,	New York	46 465
29 Syracuse,	New York	43 051
30 Worcester,	Massachusetts	41,105
31 Lowell,	Massachusetts	40 928
32 Memphis,	Tennessee	40 226
33 Cambridge,	Massachusetts	39 634
34 Hartford,	Connecticut	37 180
35 Scranton,	Pennsylvania	35502
36 Reading,	Pennsylvania	34,529
37 Paterson,	New Jersey	33 579
38 Kansas City,	Missouri	32 260
39 Mobile,	Alabama	32,034
40 Toledo,	Ohio	31,584
41 Portland,	Maine	31,418
42 Columbus,	Ohio	31 274
43 Wilmington,	Delaware	30 841
44 Dayton,	Ohio	30,473
45 Lawrence,	Massachusetts	28 921
46 Utica,	New York	28 804
47 Charlestown,	Massachusetts	28 323
48 Savannah,	Georgia	28 235
49 Lynn,	Massachusetts	28 233
50 Fall River,	Massachusetts	26,763
51 Springfield,	Massachusetts	26,703
52 Nashville,	Tennessee	25,865
53 Covington,	Kentucky	24,505
54 Quincy,	Illinois	24 052
55 Manchester,	New Hampshire	23 596
56 Harrisburg,	Pennsylvania	23 1 4
57 Peoria,	Illinois	22 849
58 Evansville,	Indiana	22,230
59 Atlanta,	Georgia	21,789
60 Lancaster,	Pennsylvania	21,295
61 Oswego,	New York	21,910
62 Elizabeth,	New Jersey	20,832
63 Hoboken,	New Jersey	20,269
64 Poughkeepsie,	New York	20,080
65 Davenport,	Iowa	20,038
66 St. Paul,	Minnesota	20, 30
67 Erie,	Pennsylvania	19 646
68 St. Joseph,	Missouri	19 565
69 Wheeling,	West Virginia	19 180
70 Norfolk,	Virginia	19 229
71 Bridgeport,	Connecticut	18 969
72 Petersburg,	Virginia	18 950
73 Chelsea,	Massachusetts	18 547
74 Dubuque,	Iowa	18 434
75 Bangor,	Maine	18 289
76 Leavenworth,	Kansas	17,924
77 Fort Wayne,	Indiana	17 718
78 Springfield,	Illinois	17,364
79 Auburn,	New York	17,225
80 Newburg,	New York	17,014
81 Norwich,	Connecticut	16,653
82 Grand Rapids,	Michigan	16,507
83 Sacramento,	California	16 283
84 Terre Haute,	Indiana	16 103
85 Omaha,	Nebraska	16 083
86 Williamsport,	Pennsylvania	16 030
87 Elmira,	New York	15 863
88 New Albany,	Indiana	15,396
89 Augusta,	Georgia	15 389
90 Cohoes,	New York	15,357
91 Newport,	Kentucky	15,187
92 Burlington,	Iowa	14 930
93 Lexington,	Kentucky	14,801
94 Burlington,	Vermont	14 387
95 Galveston,	Texas	13,818
96 Lewiston,	Maine	13 600
97 Alexandria,	Virginia	13 570
98 Lafayette,	Indiana	13 506
99 Wilmington,	North Carolina	13 446
100 Haverhill,	Massachusetts	13 092
101 Minneapolis,	Minnesota	13 066
102 Sandusky,	Ohio	13,000
103 Salt Lake,	Utah	12,854
104 Keokuk,	Iowa	12 7 6
105 Fond du Lac,	Wisconsin	12 764
106 Binghampton,	New York	12 692
107 Oshkosh,	Wisconsin	12 663
108 Vicksburg,	Mississippi	12,443
109 San Antonio,	Texas	12,066
110 Concord,	New Hampshire	12 240
111 Des Moines,	Iowa	12 035
112 Jackson,	Michigan	11 447
113 Georgetown,	District Columbia	11 384
114 Aurora,	Illinois	11 163
115 Hamilton,	Ohio	11 081
116 Rockford,	Illinois	11,049
117 Schenectady,	New York	11,026
118 Rome,	New York	11,000
119 Waterbury,	Connecticut	10 826
120 Macon,	Georgia	10 810
121 Madison,	Indiana	10,709
122 Altoona,	Pennsylvania	10 600
123 Portsmouth,	Ohio	10 592
124 Montgomery,	Alabama	10 588
125 Nashua,	New Hampshire	10 543
126 Oakland,	California	10 500
127 Portsmouth,	Virginia	10 492
128 Biddeford,	Maine	10,482
129 Lansing,	Missouri	10 325
130 Ogdensburg,	New York	10 076
131 Stockton,	California	10 066
132 Council Bluffs,	Iowa	10 6 0
133 Zanesville,	Ohio	10 011
134 Akron,	Ohio	10 006

B. J. R.

HORACE GREELEY IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. Greeley seems to be industriously cultivating the acquaintance and friendship of his Southern friends. We have by telegraph the following synopsis of his second of August speech, at Alexandria, Va.:

Mr. Greeley said he thought it desirable to have a respite from politics this year, in anticipation of the grave issues that would have to be met next year. Reconstruction has been thought slow, but it has been fast enough. Had all been spared, six years under military rule would have been better, because of the imposition of light taxes. There would have been no arrears, no fuss and no creation of debt. Southern men were not prepared to go into the Union at once from the war. The South had recuperated faster than any other country ever did before—faster than this country after the Revolution. Proscription should be set aside. If the men who secession did were represented, they wanted their first, not their fifth choice. Efforts to disfranchise the negroes ought not to be made. He warmly favored the new departure, saying foreigners could not be disfranchised twenty years ago, and how could four millions of blacks be disfranchised now. The Democracy ought to accept the Fifteenth Amendment and Republicans would doubtless advocate the removal of disabilities. When these questions had passed, finance would claim attention. He argued in favor of paying the National debt as fast as possible. It was the only way to keep up the public credit. Virginians thought too much of politics. They should devote their attention to the development of their natural resources. They all had resources as great as Pennsylvania's, and could be equal to that State. They wanted wise and active men. They should have faith in their State. Every man should look for mines, water powers, etc., in order to make them and himself useful to the State. Mr. Greeley closed with a eulogy on Henry Clay and the policy of the deceased statesman. He was warmly applauded and most of those present were introduced to him.

POPULAR NEW SONGS.—See the advertisement of W. W. Wollsey, Toledo, Ohio. The songs he advertises are extremely popular and deservedly so, for they are good every one of them.

GLENWOOD YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY opens its twelfth year Sept. 19th. Its advertisement is given elsewhere.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC.—Speaking of Ogden's new book, the "Silver Song," a prominent Sunday School paper says:

"Very much has been said in its praise by musical critics from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but after a careful examination we are compelled to admit that the half has not been told." It is the book that is just suited to any Sabbath School where the word of God is taught and loved, and good and appropriate music desired."

After Sea bathing, use Burnett's Kalliston to relieve the disagreeable action of salt water. 1w

Questions and Answers.

We add this week a new feature to our Agricultural Department, under the head of "Questions and Answers." Questions from farmers will be published in this column and these will be answered by other farmers or by the Editor as seems most fit. We invite the farmers to become questioners and wish all to understand that every question asked is open to their answer or expression of views. In this way we hope to make the column more interesting.

GOSSIP.

A young scamp, who keeps a collection of locks of hair of his lady friends, calls them his hair-breadth escapes.

The Boston *Post* is responsible for this piece of piscatorial intelligence: "Our Fish is still entangled in the Cabinet."

According to a recent writer, an Englishman's risk of death by hanging is 130 times greater than of perishing on a railway.

The Milo statue of Venus, which was hidden in a cellar during the siege of Paris, has been replaced in the Louvre uninjured.

In Sweden female students are now admitted to the Universities like male students, upon passing the regular college examinations.

A man at Mount Vernon, Ill., got married, spent the first night of the honeymoon in the woods, and ran away the next day. Such conduct is inexplicable.

The last comicality in the way of fashion for men at Newport, is a rooster's feather, dyed red and stuck into the ribbons of a white or buff summer hat.

Florida punishes her criminals by a prison diet of ham and eggs. They have to turn out the military three or four times a week to keep the outsiders from breaking into the penitentiary.

A colored orator at Lancaster, Ohio, the other day, demonstated the liberality of his views by exclaiming: "I pray the Lord I may live to see the day when the colored man may forget his prejudices so far as to be willing to receive all other races as his equals."

The original Cardiff giant is stored in a barn at West Troy, N. Y. He ought to be sent down to the city, and set up as a monument to the only fraud on the Continent that excels himself in impudence—the Tammany ring.

Victor Hugo writes from Luxemburg, where he has been residing since his expulsion from Brussels, to a friend in Paris in the following laconic style: "Oubliant, oublie. —V. H." ("The world forgetting, by the world forgot.")

The Grand Jury of Sonoma, Cal., recommended in a recent report that, "for the safety and comfort of bald headed men, the loose plastering be removed from the ceiling, or that the Sheriff be instructed to furnish parties having business in the court with pillows or suitable shields to cover heads with."

FASHION NOTES.

Sailors' hats have been relegated to the shop girls.

Diamond jewelry is not in favor at the watering places.

White lace fans are voted "the thing," by the *crème*.

Lilac afternoon toilets are popular, pretty, stylish, and generally becoming.

Eastern fashionables show symptoms of relapse into the Grecian Bend absurdity.

Black lace is more used for trimming dresses of every description than anything else this season.

A cotemporary thinks that one fruit of female writers is "pronouns to inconsequent conclusions."

The Windsor jacket is made of white cashmere, trimmed with black velvet, and made with a tight fitting sleeve.

Nillson's wardrobe comprises no less than three and twenty thin afternoon dresses, and, singular as it may seem, she only wears one of 'em at a time.

A bridal wreath should be composed of orange buds and jasmin, and laid across the braid or Pompadour roll, and the ends should be left to trail over the back hair.

According to a London society paper, dark hair is again in the ascendent. The blonde is now declared to have maintained her rule so long by variety of artifice, and can, now that her cunning devices are known, be classified as follows: The Gothic Irish (reddish), the Saxon English (dark yellow), the Rhine rich colious blonde (sooty, curly, golden), the cephalic blond (orange tint), and the symphatic blonde (pale straw color). Among all these, the cephalic orange golden has always been considered the most to be dreaded by men who seek for peace of mind, a calm life, and a happy end.

It is said that fashionable ladies, next winter, are to wear overdresses, in the shape of a polonaise, made of seal-skin and plush, to be worn over black or brown silk dresses, with bonnets, muffs, tippets to match.

One of the prettiest black and white toilets is of black grenadine, trimmed with several narrow flounces, embroidered with white silk upon the edge, in a narrow vine-leaf pattern. Upper skirt and jacket are embroidered to match, the latter made very bouffant, but without ruffles.

A pretty and stylish new costume consists of a polonaise of white muslin, trimmed with narrow ruffles bound with colored silk; petticoat of the silk, trimmed with five narrow flounces of the same, pinked out upon the edges; full, wide sash of the silk pinked out. Skirt of pink blue silk, trimmed with narrow alternating flounces of blue and pearl gray; pearl gray polonaise, trimmed with bands of silver silk and rich gray knotted lace fringe.

The Manhattan Family Silent Sewing Machine.

A good reliable Sewing Machine is an essential article in every family. There is no family so poor as to justify it in being without one; none so rich as to be above the necessity of one. There are scores of *good* machines, that is, machines which families had better have than to have none; but in Sewing Machines as in everything else, there is a difference and a wide one. The best Machine, all things considered, now before the public, we unhesitatingly say, is the one whose name heads this article, the "Manhattan Family Silent Sewing Machine."

We make this assertion after a thorough examination and trial. We have seen it tested in all kinds of work, and under all circumstances, and it has never once failed. See advertisement on fifth page. The Company want agents everywhere.

Pittsburgh Female College.

It is with no ordinary pleasure that we commend to our readers the Pittsburgh Female College. It is every way worthy its widely-extended and growing reputation, and just such a school as thoughtful parents, who prefer an education to a diploma only, will be pleased to find. It aims at a broad and generous culture, to the *solidity* with *polish*, and by a thorough training of the mental and moral powers to fit young ladies for the duties and responsibilities of life. The influences of a christian home are combined with the advantages of a school of the highest grade. The charges are moderate, less than any school in the United States, affording equal advantages and accommodations, and demonstrate that the institution is conducted with a view to better results than mere money making. *Twenty-two teachers* have been engaged for the coming year. The large and beautiful buildings are fitted up in excellent style, and, in a word, every possible preparation is making for the fall term, which commences September 5th. It is the Queen College of Pennsylvania for the education of young ladies, and deserves its large and select patronage. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pa., for catalogue.—*Evening Chronicle, Aug. 4.*

Correspondence.

Wanderings in the West.

No. 14.

ABOUT THE DAY WE CELEBRATE—A TRIP OVER THE UNION PACIFIC R. R.—HOW THE ROAD HAS PAID THE GOVERNMENT—IMPROVEMENTS ALONG THE ROAD—A MAN WHO WAS ANXIOUS FOR AN ADMINISTRATORS SALE—THE PLATTE VALLEY—A DECEPTIVE RIVER—BUSINESS CHANCES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY COMPARED.

Editorial Correspondence of the BLADE.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 4th, 1871.

DEAR BLADE:—Annually on our national birth-day several millions of patriotic people gather themselves together in divers and sundry places, with banners and music and gunpowder, and several thousands of other patriotic people orate to them about what a great and glorious country this is; what magnificent lakes and rivers and forests and prairies nature has made for us, and what gigantic railroads, telegraphs, canals and so forth, we have made for ourselves. And this is all right, of course, for we have indeed a goodly heritage, which we do not appreciate any too blushingly as it is, and without this annual reminder we would probably be still more forgetful of the blessings we enjoy.

But not one in a thousand of the eloquent gentlemen who discourse on these topics appreciates the real magnitude and grandeur of his subject. They all look at the map and see, for example, the Pacific Railroad commencing at this city and extending on and on, for nine-teen hundred and fourteen miles, until it terminates at the Pacific Ocean. On the map it is only a little black line, and the eye glances over its entire length in an instant, and the mind gets but a faint conception of the magnitude of the enterprise, of the indomitable courage, will and energy required to execute the great work, or of the extent and resources of the country through which it passes.

When the question of building this road was first agitated—some twenty years ago, I think—the idea was almost laughed at by many. The "Great American Desert" was in the way, and even if this were crossed there were the Rocky mountains—an impenetrable, impassable barrier. Others, more sanguine and with greater faith in American energy and enterprise, thought it might possibly be completed during this century. He who would have predicted that on the 10th day of May, 1869, the railroad cars would run across this continent from ocean to ocean, would have been regarded a fit subject for the lunatic asylum.

But the work was accomplished—the most stupendous work of the age, and the proudest monument to the irresistible power of American genius and enterprise.

Let our Fourth of July orators gush, therefore, and let the listening multitudes make the welkin ring with their cheers. No danger at all of their doing more than justice to the subject.

Let us take a trip over the Union Pacific, noting as we pass along the great national highway the points of greatest interest to the general reader—especially to those who hope to secure homes in this great west, or to make investments here. Before starting let me state that nowhere in this country is the influence of a railroad in the development and building up of a country, more strikingly exhibited, than along the Union Pacific. The rich territory now rapidly filling up with thrifty, enterprising settlers, and dotted all along with thriving villages, was two or three years ago the home of the buffalo, and of roving bands of dirty, lazy Indians. And it would have remained so indefinitely but for this road. There were those who complained bitterly that the government lent its aid to this great enterprise, in the way of a land grant, and by its bonds, to the amount of about twenty-seven millions of dollars. "Our great national domain is being recklessly squandered," they said, "and the government besides is running into debt to the amount of millions for the benefit of a ring of railroad speculators." As well might you charge the farmer with recklessly squandering his substance because he buries in the earth a few bushels of grain, that he may in due season reap an abundant harvest. Already the government has received back in the enhanced value of its remaining lands, in the saving of the cost of transportation of mails and government property, and in the products of a hitherto totally unproductive region, more than its entire investment in this road. And the harvest has but just commenced.

But to our journey. Leaving Omaha, which is 966 feet above the level of the sea, we make an ascent in four miles of 176 feet, to overcome the bluffs surrounding the city. Then there is a gradual descent for ten miles, until we reach the level of the city again. The surface of the country is rather hilly thus far, but the soil appears rich, and many of the hills were crowned with as fine crops of wheat, corn and oats as I have seen in the west. There are most beautiful building sites all through this section, and when Omaha gets to be as large as Chicago they will be dotted all over with the elegant country residences of her nabobs. The lands along here range in price from $20 to $75 per acre, the price depending upon location, quality and value of improvements. There are good localities along here for gardening and for dairying, as well as for general farming. In the western part of the county, about thirty miles from Omaha, the Railroad Company have a limited quantity of land for sale at from $6 to $10 per acre. These lands lie from three to ten miles from the railroad.

From this point onward for a hundred miles the country is very fine, and settlements are numerous though there are still large quantities of unimproved lands. The surface is gently rolling, the soil a rich black loam, often from three to five feet in depth. On the cultivated lands the crops looked well. I saw a number of fields of sod corn which looked as if they might produce from forty to fifty bushels per acre, while some fields, on "old ground," as it is called, gave promise of double that quantity. All along we noticed the "improvements" of new settlers who have just moved in. They have erected small, cheap houses, have from five to twenty-five acres of prairie broken, part, and sometimes all of it planted in corn, potatoes, and garden truck, and with a favorable season many of them will raise enough the first season to support their families. Of course it will require economy to do this, but they are generally used to that, and if they never were before, they bargained for it, for a few years at least, when they came out here to win homes for themselves upon these broad and rich prairies. If they did not, they will soon learn the lesson unless they have means enough to live through them through. If they learn that, and only have industry and perseverance, their success is certain. Each year an additional quantity of sod is broken and brought under cultivation; a few while two story house is built in front of the little one or one and a half story, and the latter performs duty as a kitchen, and in a comparatively short time our pioneer finds himself the owner of a first-rate farm, and is just as independent as a king and twice as happy.

"The first effect is very different from mine," said an old veteran to me, pointing to one of these improvements.

"How so?" I asked.

"I went right into the woods," he answered, "and literally hewed my farm out of the forest, foot by foot and tree by tree. I tell you, sir, that was work. These people really know nothing about pioneering. They get their farms, ready made, as you buy a ready-made coat or pair of boots."

The old man was right, and yet many of these plucky pioneers think they have a pretty tough time of it in getting started.

Thirty-five miles west of Omaha we come into the famous Platte Valley, one of the finest agricultural regions in the west. Far away to the right, as you are going west the beautiful rolling prairie stretches away, dotted all over with comfortable looking farm houses and fields of waving grain giving promise of an abundant harvest. There are no government lands along here. Improved farms range all the way from fifteen to fifty dollars per acre, while railroad lands may be had for five to ten dollars. Here and there we pass a large tract owned by speculators—who ought by them before the Government had learned that the only true policy in regard to its public lands is to sell them, or give them away, to actual settlers only. Now these unimproved tracts lie here totally unproductive and serious hindrances to the prosperity of the counties in which they are situated. Railroad companies build their roads through them, settlers locate around them and towns and villages spring up in their vicinity, all tending to increase their value, but they do nothing whatever for the public good. The owners generally live in the East, and if you propose to them to buy these lands, or any portion of them, you will always find the price a few dollars above the market value. Really they don't want to sell. They don't need the money; the investments is paying better than bonds or stocks, and what care they for the improvement of Dodge, or Colfax, or Platte or any other county, away off in Nebraska.

"I suppose these speculators will die off after a while, and then their lands will be brought into market at administrator's sale," I remarked to a farmer with whom I was talking on this subject.

"Yes," he replied, "I suppose they *will* die sometime, but most of 'em seem to hold on to life with a mighty tight grip. There's old B—— lives in New York and owns a piece adjoining mine. He was out here three years ago and I'd have bet three to one he wouldn't live the year out. I tried my best to buy an eighty of him right in the corner of my place, just to fill it out nice and square, but he wanted twice what it was worth and I wouldn't give it, for I was sure I could buy it of his administrator in less than a year at a fair price. But he came back here this summer looking about five years younger than he did three years ago, and it's likely I'll need an administrator yet before he does."

If old Mr B—— don't want somebody to jubilate at his decease he'd better let that "eighty" go at a fair price.

Over to our left as we pass along westward, at a varying distance of from a few rods to three or four miles, flows the Platte river, a majestic looking stream, but majestic in appearance only. Its average width from where it empties into the Missouri river to the junction of the North and South forks, a distance of over three hundred miles, is not less than three quarters of a mile and to look at it as you run along on the Railroad, you wonder why you don't see any steamboats on it, for it looks as if it might almost float the Great Eastern. But come down to it, and you will find that appearances, in rivers as well as people, are often very deceptive. The average depth of this majestic looking river is not over two feet! that! And it is even said that in 1863, owing to the very light fall of snow in the mountains the preceding winter, teamsters were obliged to excavate pits to the sand of the river bed before they could get water in

temptible feeling out here, because nobody was born here—I mean nobody who is in any kind of business—and hence the new-comer is soon on an equality with all the rest, for the proverbial "oldest inhabitant" has probably only been there a year or two. And so it's a pretty fair start amongst them all, and the best man wins. A young man who has pluck and sustained perseverance, may hold his own and ultimately do well, even in one of these evergrown western towns, for the time will come when the towns will not be overgrown—at any rate not so much so as they are now. But after all the chances of success are very greatly in favor of the man who decides to make his fortune out of the soil. He will never be overcrowded, nor his business overdone. No matter how many neighbors he has in the same business—the more the better, for every one that comes adds something to the value of his possessions. He never fears competition, and he never needs a drummer to help him sell his crops. Altogether he is, or he can be if he will, about the most independent man in the world.

As we pass on westward the number of improvements rapidly decrease. Even from the railroad there are still some government lands to be pre-empted or homesteaded by actual settlers. And they are generally very good lands. Still, if I were going to make a home out there, I would rather buy a farm on the railroad, on the liberal terms offered by the Company, than go back some miles and get one for nothing.

For four hundred miles west of Omaha the country may all be considered good for agriculture and grazing—most of it first-class agricultural land, upon which splendid crops of corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley may be grown. At that distance we reach an altitude of over four thousand feet above the level of the sea—too high for agriculture, but the best region in the world for grazing. This grazing region is said to extend to over an area of 140,000 square miles, upon which stock of all kinds will keep "rolling fat" the year round without any attention except herding.

But I have much more to say on this subject of stock growing out there than can be crowded into this letter, and so must defer it to another. A. P. M.

Washington Letter.

Correspondence of the Blade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1871.

The BLADE's admirable answer to the question, "Can the Democratic party be trusted?" cannot fail to make a strong impression among the thoughtful men. What is it that has taken New Hampshire and Maine and Michigan and a dozen other States out of the category of Democratic States and given them permanently to the Republicans? What was it that made Republicans of such men as Trumbull, William Cullen Bryant, the late Preston King, and a host of other champions that now stand in the fore front of the Republican army? It was because the Democratic party had become so selfish and unpatriotic that its best men were constrained to leave it.

The old Democratic party was obliged to take extreme measures to preserve its standing with the corrupt and corrupting power of slavery. "It combined with oppressors and became the bond slave of the oligarchy which plotted the perversion of the constitution and the utter overthrow of the Union." And these affiliations revolted the best classes of its adherents who turned from it in disgust. And, by throwing off its best men it made it easy for it to go lower. Hence it pandered to the rebellion and, covertly or openly, was the right arm of treachery, fraud and murder.

Since the war there have been times when it seemed as if it was about to turn from the grossness of its errors and to make a "new departure," but the trouble has been that it had lost the power of recuperation in losing its good and true men, and that even a right course of conduct could not be dictated or followed by right motives. Hence it has not only failed, but has gone from bad to worse, from selfishness to treachery, from treachery to theft and murder. The bold thievery and the open defiance of law and order in New York are the natural outgrowth of its affiliations, as are also its whippings and murders and grand system of terrorism, under the general name of Ku Klux, by which it proposes to accomplish its purposes in the South.

Speaking of the Ku Klux reminds me of the developments made by the Congressional Committee. The Committee has now been in session over two months, and has reached some pretty definite and clear conclusions as to the designs and methods of this important rightwing of the Democratic party; and the deliberate judgment of the Committee is that these secret organizations, existing under various names, and operating under a great variety of methods, have one main object; and that is the restoration of the Democratic party to power. They have other side issues, the punishment of individuals, the breaking up of schools, the humbling of loyal negroes, the driving out of scalawags and carpet-baggers, etc., etc., but these are secondary objects which are supposed to contribute to the main one, and so are encouraged.

The reports brought up by the sub-committee which has been operating in the South, are truly awful. In South Carolina there are cases where 150 persons have been whipped in a single township. You will observe that the Democracy are the apologists of these awful doings, and seek by every possible method, to soften the impression against the criminals and shield them from punishment.

The committee will not rest as to-day till the 20th of September, but they have a sub-committee here to examine a few witnesses who have just arrived or are on their way. Their report, it is understood, will embrace important facts in relation to the financial condition of the South and the workings of the reconstruction acts, besides what pertains to the doings of the Ku Klux.

The North Carolina election is not to-day, but on Thursday. The result is not at all certain, but Republicans are very hopeful and in much better spirits than their antagonists.

Secretary Boutwell has taken prompt measures to investigate the facts of the late fearful steamboat disaster. The last inspection was on the 12th of June, and the accident seems to imply that such inspections are worthless. Hence the importance of the thorough examination which the Secretary requires.

Two packages of bank notes, sent from the Treasury Department to a bank in Boston came into possession of the bank short of the required amount by $270. The fact was telegraphed here and made some stir among the clerks in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency; but the lost bills were ultimately traced to the messenger of the express company and mostly recovered. The care and checks in the Department make the purloining of notes almost impossible.

Secretary Delano has been in town attending to routine business for a few days, but goes back to his farm at Mount Vernon to-day.

The political news from Ohio continues to look well, but it does not invite a sluggish canvass. On the other hand it is clear that our friends must be "up and doing." BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, Aug 3, 1871.

The monthly statement for July continues to show the same steady reduction of the public debt, notwithstanding the eighty millions lifted off from the taxes by the last Congress. The decrease to July is $8,701 000—$37,880 000 since March 1, and more than $242 000,000 since the retirement of Andrew Johnson. This looks as if the reduction for a year might be nearly the same as for the two preceding years. When Congress cut down the revenue the expectation was that, on the reduced scale of taxation, the surplus income would not go much beyond $25 000 000. But the steady hand held by Secretary Boutwell has thus far enabled him to keep the reduction to the old rate of $100 000 000 per annum.

A curious illustration of Ku Klux sincerity and candor, was had before the committee yesterday. The country has heard a good deal about the combats in long robed order in the county of Oxford, Miss., where large numbers of negroes were made by U. S. officers. Reports here represent that the cases of whipping have been very numerous, and that the alarm prevailing there is very great and general. But one of the Mississippi witnesses (Mr. Barkerville) was so exceedingly desirous to be true to the Democratic party, that he swore there were no Ku Klux in that county; that the people were as well protected in their rights as in any county in New England; that the arrests were made for political purposes; that the white people had the best feeling for the negroes; that the U. S. troops were commanded by a drunkard; that Wesler and Reed, U. S. Marshal's were robbers, murderers and vagabonds, and that Mr. Whitfield, now in Washington, and soon to be examined, is the son of ex Gov. Whitfield, and about the only man in that region that is to be relied on, and that the committee ought to believe.

You know that "Democratic principles" are "eternal and uncompromising," and that the "hard handed" never depart from them. We are told that the Republicans may have some temporary successes, but that the party founded on "principles," and that prefers to go down rather than yield its "principles," must ultimately triumph. It seems, however, that there are some slight differences in "principle" between the straight-out, thieving, murdering Democracy of Tammany Hall and the Democracy of the State; and that the "principles" of Tammany, which have so long been the "principles" of the party, have got to undergo the ordeal of a "new departure." I notice that the Manchester *Mirror*, a leading paper of the New Hampshire Democracy, in behalf of the Democratic party of the Granite State, publishes a letter from the Democratic State Committee, thanking Governor Hoffman for protecting the New York Orangemen against the murderous attacks of the New York Tammany-men. You see New Hampshire is for putting down the "eternal and unexchangeable" *principles* of the Tammany Democracy.

Washington has to record a painful suicide by laudanum on account of misplaced affection. Laura Shanks, a beautiful young lady of South Washington, seeing that she was to lose the object of her regard who had manifested some indifference towards her, determined to end her troubles by the fatal potion and succeeded.

Secretary Delano has made a decision in the McGarrahan claim which will oust all the claimants and preserve the title to the United States, except that it gives the claimants a right to present their proofs as to certain portions of the property.

Mr. Boutwell has decided adversely the claim of Ky. for reimbursement of expenses, &c., for the militia of that State during the war. The claim was for over $500,000, and was mixed up with political objects, the particulars of which were stated in a former letter.

It is understood that the election in North Carolina to-day will have a controlling influence on that State for many years. If the Democracy succeed the work of reconstruction will be largely interfered with, and a long course of fraud, in the interest of the old slave holders, may be expected. If the Republicans succeed it will be deemed a fatal blow to the Ku Klux and the beginning of prosperous days for the old North State.

Secretary Delano has been detained and may not return to Ohio in several days. The sudden appearance of the President to hold a Cabinet meeting is one cause of the detention. It is not understood that any very important matters were under consideration at the meeting.

Considerable is said in relation to the differences between Mr. Boutwell and his Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but if any definite action has been taken it has not transpired. If we are to credit the street rumors Mr. Boutwell is to be sustained and Gov. Pleasanton is to be removed under the tenure of office bill, if he declines to resign, which it is said, he will do.

The lawyers of our city are hard at work on the injunction case and are making exhaustive arguments on both sides, but no decision is reached. Probably the injunction against the four million loan will be removed.

The President is slow about the appointment of a minister to the Geneva Conference, but reports says that the Cabinet agreed on Hon. Francis Adams at their meeting yesterday, and that the place will be tendered accordingly.

Secretary Boutwell remains at his post in the city, but an unusual number of the officers of the government, including an army of clerks, are away at watering places, on the lakes, or along the ocean beaches, looking for cool weather. I understand that many of them have found rather more cold than they bargained for, and that they would have been more comfortable had they remained at home. BUCKEYE.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug 4.—The funeral of Horace Carr, occurred at Rev. D. Bethune's church this afternoon, the services being conducted by Rev. A. G. Lowrie, of Erie, Pa., and Rev. Bernard Peters, of Williamsburg. Horace Greeley, Oliver Johnson and O. G. Victor were among the pall-bearers, and the remains were interred in Greenwood.

The following letter appears in the New York papers to-day:

DEAR SIR:—In view of the gross allegations continually made by a partisan journal in relation to the accounts of the city and county of New York, the expenditure of public moneys, the public debt and the city resources, the undersigned respectfully request that the Chamber of Commerce appoint a large and influential committee of well known and upright citizens to make a full and exhaustive examination of the public debt, and then report the result, when completed, to the people of this city. The accounts will all be published at an early day, but it is the earnest desire of the undersigned that the original accounts and vouchers shall be at once thoroughly examined.

The undersigned would feel obliged, in case there is no regular meeting of the Chamber within a few days, if a special meeting could be convened expressly for the purpose indicated. The undersigned make this proposition irrespective of their own personal considerations and because of the assaults made on the city credit, and it is addressed to you because your body is composed of non partizan and commercial gentlemen.

Very respectfully your ob't'servts.,
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD D. CONNOLLY, Controller.

Frauds in the city government continue to be discussed in social and political circles with unabated interest. At some of the city clubs, Republicans and Democratic members alike, censure the conduct of the Tammany ring. At the Union club rooms, threats are openly made by prominent members to take such a course as may relieve the club from the odium which might attach from the continued membership of those whose speculations are suspected. The principal officers of the Tammany Association are members of the club.

The local organizations of the Germans last night, had a meeting with a view of presenting candidates for the Legislature and contemplating extending their organizations throughout the city.

The Times Washington correspondent telegraphs that there is no authorative announcement of the determination of the President to appoint Charles Francis Adams Agent for our our Government at the Geneva Conference. But those best informed express no doubt that such a decision was made on Tuesday.

The Tribune says the promised accounts of the Controller's office will not be distributed to day for publication. Although these accounts are printed, it is said that they will be kept back until after the first of the meetings are called for the purpose of investigating the alleged swindles and corruptions of Tammany. It appears that two calls for public meetings have been circulated and one is denounced by the other as fraudulent. This is designed to divert attention and to divide the forces of those who are disposed to bring public servants to a proper account of their stewardship in the matter of spending the people's money.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Commissioner General of the Land Office Drummond, has addressed a letter to Registers and Receivers, saying that in view of the statements that have reached this office, to the effect that assignments are frequently obtained from parties entitled to military bounty land warrants, and in blank as to date, but in fact prior to the issuing of the warrant; and it having been represented that this practice is used to the detriment of such claimants, in inducing them to dispose of their rights under law to designing men, for a merely nominal sum, it is deemed best to return to the original regulations governing the assignment of warrants, and to require, before the acceptance of payment of lands, that in all assigned warrants the assignments should be made in whole or in part upon the back of the warrant assigned. Should it be found necessary in any case to write the entire assignment on a separate paper, which can only occur when prior assignments have entirely filled the blank space on the warrant, it must be so attached as to show unmistakably that the warrant assigned was in the hand of the party making the assignment. In such cases the signature of the assignor must be made in the presence of the officer before whom it is acknowledged, who must certify as in the form heretofore shown, that the same was made in his presence and that the warrant was in the possession of the assignor at the time. The same requirements herein set forth must be observed relative to powers of attorney. It is not intended, however, that these regulations shall apply to cases where warrants have heretofore been approved by the Commissioner, and which may not have been located.

Secretary Boutwell stated to-day that General Pleasanton would retire in a day or two and that Deputy Commissioner Douglas would succeed him, but whether as Commissioner or as Acting Commissioner he did not state. The friends of Douglas, who include the most extended Congressional influence ever united on a single candidate, are firm in the belief that he will be at once appointed Commissioner upon General Pleasanton's retirement. It was thought a change would be announced to-day, but Secretary Boutwell said that no announcement could be authorized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A record of steamboat boiler explosions kept in the office of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, in the Treasury Department, shows that there were more lives lost by the Westfield disaster than by all steamboat explosions which have occurred in either of the two past years. In 1869, there were 57 lives lost by explosion on steamers of all characters, including river, lake and ocean craft; and in 1870, the number was but 54, of which 33 were passengers and 21 crew.

LITTLE ROCK, August 1.—Additional particulars from Drew county in reference to the assassination of E. A. Fulton have been received. The man Murray and Fulton had a personal altercation, in which the former was considerably worsted. Fulton gave himself up and was released on paying his fine. Afterwards Murray was induced to sue out a warrant against Fulton on a charge of assault with intent to kill. Fulton was arrested and while in charge of the officer proceeding across the street, Murray slipped up and shot Fulton in the back twice. He is not expected to recover. The Journal says the shooting was done with a pistol belonging to Mr. Marr, and it is supposed that the whole transaction was instigated and encouraged by Marr. Marr and Murray are both arrested and held for examination. The affair creates great excitement here among the colored people, where the wings of the Republican party sweep to the towards each other.

The editor of the Journal has received the following communication from Hon. F. H. Manees of Monticello, Drew Co.:

"There was an attempt made last night to assassinate Hon. E. A. Fulton, by J. F. Murry, a colored man, imported from Chicago for that purpose, as is believed here. Murry is now confined in the county jail awaiting trial. Fulton was shot in the back, the ball passing through the left lung, and is considered in a dangerous condition. There is a warrant out for the arrest of Hon. Herbert Marr, as accessory to the deed.

Fulton is a colored man, a member of the Legislature, and is opposed to the Brindle Tail faction of the Republican party. Marr is a white man, a member from the same county and present superintendent of Public Instruction for the 10th judicial district."

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 5.—About three o'clock this a. m. a negro entered the residence of a German named Saizer, living in the southern part of the city, it is supposed, for the purpose of stealing, but seeing a young girl lying on the bed he determined to execute a darker purpose. His efforts to gratify his passions aroused the girl and she screamed for her father, who was sleeping down stairs. The old gentleman proceeded up stairs at once, followed by his wife and a young boy. The wife carried a lamp, which enabled the negro to locate them as they ascended the stairs, he drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering the heart of the old man, killing him instantly. The negro then made his way out of the house and fled and has not yet been heard of. Saizer leaves a family of three children to mourn his loss.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—After a long discussion, the Board of Councilmen this afternoon voted on the repeal of the Sunday ordinance, resulting in twenty-six votes in favor of repeal and sixteen against. Party lines were entirely ignored. An analysis of the vote shows favoring repeal, 15 Republicans, 11 Democrats; against repeal, 9 Republicans, 7 Democrats. It will have to pass the Board of Aldermen before becoming a law, and will come up next Friday before that Board.

CORINNE, Utah, Aug. 5.—The widow of Harrison, keeper of the White House Hotel at Ogden, who died very suddenly recently, was arrested to-day on suspicion of poisoning her husband.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—A large mass meeting of Germans was held to night in Greenwood, called to give expression to the views of the German part of the population who are opposed to the present movement to repeal the Sunday laws. The Hall was densely crowded. Many were compelled to stand, and many went away for want of room. Much enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches were made in German by prominent Germans and ministers. Resolutions were read in both German and English, and severally applauded and adopted. The resolutions declare that they are decidedly opposed to the repeal of the present beneficient Sunday laws, that they regard the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest as now guaranteed to us by law, as absolutely necessary to the moral and physical well-being of the people, and that the ignorer can only, in any event, be sure of day of rest when such day is set apart by law; that the principle of equal rights to which the opponents of the Sunday laws appeal, does not require that each individual should have the privilege, at his option, to disturb the other in the enjoyment of Sabbath rest and quiet, but on the contrary, that this principle demands that the Christian public shall have the legal protection against all unnecessary disorder, whereby Sunday quiet and the services of religious bodies may be disturbed; that the association designed to accomplish the repeal of the Sunday laws is not in harmony with of Germans there are Sunday laws, some of which are very stringent; that those Germans who desire to lay violent hands on the Sunday laws, do not represent the German element; on the contrary, the hands of our German-speaking fellow citizens, and among them many church members, desire to see these laws maintained; that the charge of fanaticism can not be applied to the friends of the Sunday laws, and that they repel the presumption of the Sunday law opponents, when they claim to be true exponents and representatives of German views; that they will not give their vote for any candidate for any public office who has declared in favor of the repeal of the Sunday laws; that they will form a permanent organization for the purpose of co-operating with their American and fellow-citizens on this and other questions having reference to public morals, and recommending that a copy of these resolutions be sent to members of the Common Council.

Edward Chase, a prominent Shaker, who for many years had charge of the business of that branch of the Lebanon Shakers known as 'Brick Yard Family," near Hudson, N. Y., absconded last Saturday night, and is supposed to be a defaulter to the amount of $15 000 to $20,000. It is believed he is now in Springfield, Mass.

The New York friends and relations of the widow of Mr. Buffinbarger, in Madison county, Ohio, who is accused of poisoning her husband, state that if there is any truth in the report of arsenic having been found in the exhumed remains, it has been placed there by relatives after his death, in order to injure her. It is alleged also that several circumstances point to a deep-laid conspiracy to secure the property of the deceased by this and other fraudulent means.

At Frankfort, Ky., Johnson, charged with rape, waived examination on the 31st inst., and was remanded to jail. On the prisoner being taken from the jail to the court room, the husband of the outraged lady attempted to shoot him. The excitement in the city is intense, and the jail is strongly guarded.

The Montana Herald, of July 27, contains an account a formidable Indian raid in the Gallatin Valley. Two men named James Nixon and George Sheppard were killed, and between 200 and 300 head of stock and horses run off.—Two companies of cavalry, under Capt. Ball and Capt. Norton, from Fort Ellis, and some fifty citizens started in pursuit.

William Wilson, aged about 20 years, disappeared from his house in Chicago, Ill., a week ago. On the 4th inst., a letter was received by his mother from a person who signed himself Chas. Sweat, and dated at Albion, July 31 in which he states that he murdered Wilson in Chicago to obtain possession of some $300 or $400, which he claimed he had. It is believed that the letter was written by Wilson himself.

On Sunday, July 30th, the congregation at a colored church in Jefferson county, was stampeded by an old colored man, who dressed himself in the garb of a Ku Klux, and entered the building in the midst of the services. Every person in the house made a rush for the door and took to the woods, as the old man entered, who was dressed in his peculiar garb, leaving the preacher behind, who continued to exhort his imaginary hearers. Advancing toward the preacher, the old negro gave him a sound cursing and left the house. He was arrested the next day, fined $50 for disturbing the worshippers, and $25 for cursing the preacher, besides costs, and a lecture on his misconduct.

On the 1st inst., Mrs. Briscoe, wife of a grocer merchant on Market street, Louisville, Ky., died under circumstances which render her death probably an accidental suicide. She was ill and had been taking chloroform. Her husband gave her a small dose and went out. During his absence she saturated a handkerchief with the fluid and placed it over her face. He found her lying apparently asleep on his return, and did not disturb her for some time. When at last he approached her and felt her pulse, she was cold. Alarmed, he summoned assistance immediately, but life was quite gone, all efforts to revive her failing to bring again of life.

CINCINNATI, August 4.—On Wednesday, a squad of negroes under Major Randolph, working on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, on Hurricane bridge, were attacked with stones and knives by four white men and in endeavoring to quell the disturbance, Randolph was dangerously hurt and one negro badly injured.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee of New York on the evening of the 3d, resolutions were offered by Horace Greeley, and accepted, condemning the attempt of the State Central Committee to disorganize the party, and the restraint put upon their subordinates by the dispensers of Federal patronage in our city, virtually compelling them to join in the Custom House "new departure."

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 4.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Washington August 4, says:

Returns from North Carolina, received by the Executive Committee here, indicate a positive defeat of the Conservative party and a triumph of the Republicans. Wake county, in which is the city of Raleigh, gives a Republican gain of 200; Halifax county, 100; Mecklenburg county, 275, and New Hanover county, 514. The dispatch also states that the Convention is admitted their defeat. Ex-Governor Holden, who is here, has received many telegrams, and says he is confident the Convention is defeated by 10,000 majority.

A Louisville despatch of the 2nd inst. says that the Gubernatorial canvass in that city is waxing warm. Meetings are held by the two parties every night. The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad is a prominent item in the discussion. Gen. Harlan takes ground for the road, and the bill known as the McKee bill. Hon. Isaac Caldwell and other Democratic speakers of this city have taken decided grounds against the Cincinnati Railroad bill.

The Grand Encampment of Massachusetts Odd Fellows held their annual meeting in their hall at Boston, on the 2nd inst. The report of the R. W. Grand Scribe shows at the present time twenty-six subordinate encampments in the State, with a membership of about 3,500, having increased during the present year over 700 members.

The Republican Convention for Louisiana meets in New Orleans on the 9th. A bitter fight between the Dunn and Warmouth factions is going on, and a bolt is apprehended.

The Democrats of Illinois will hold their State Convention on the 4th of October.

The Blood Horse Association meets in Springfield, Ill., on the 12th, 13th and 14th of September.

The colored people of New York, Brooklyn and the principal towns of Long Island celebrated the anniversary of their admission to the franchise, at Westbury, L. I., on the 3d inst. Nearly 4,000 persons, half of whom were white, participated. Rev. Garnet delivered an address urging the colored people to adhere to the party that emancipated them.

A Madison, Wis., dispatch says that the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in that city will receive $25 000 from the estate of Mr Horace Ward, a rich American who died in England, who has willed an estate of over $180,000 to the various Soldiers' Homes of this country.

Dr. W. M. Beech has recovered $10 000 damages from the Connecticut River Railroad Company for injuries received by a collision at Northampton, June 18th, 1870. He brought suit for $40,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The first official statement of the city and county debt, which Mayor Hall announces will be regularly appear regularly on the first of every month, was published this morning. It shows the funded debt of the city, July 31st, to have been $54 831 708 and of the county $24 795,350, from which, deducting the sinking fund of $17,880 661, there remains as the net funded debt of the city and county, $60 242,396. The temporary debt, recoverable by assessments on property for improvements for which the debt was incurred, is $11 824,500 and revenue bonds to be paid from taxes the current year, $22 709 000. The debt incurred for expenses growing out of the late war is $12 683,000. Among the city expenditures during July are $81,427 for advertising; $10 891 for stationery; $140,552 for salaries; $69 740 for street cleaning; $10 000 for contingencies. Among the county expenses are $6 809 for armories and drill rooms, and $97 963 for salaries.

An evening paper publishes a report of an interview had by a correspondent writing from Kansas, with Senator Pomeroy, in which the Senator declares himself for the renomination of Grant, and his renomination assured from the new census apportionment, which gives the Western States, whose undivided support he will receive, the controlling influence. The Democratic party was hopelessly divided as to measures and men. He pronounces the labor question, civil service reform, the franking privilege, &c., to be unmitigated humbugs—flies to catch gudgeons, and measures that were impracticable. It was a mistake, he said, to suppose that the West would not support the Republican party because of its adhesion to the tariff and that what the West demanded was an adjustment of the tariff so as to give fair protection to home productions.

The Ku Klux Investigation Committee to-day concluded the examination of witnesses in attendance, and took a recess until the 2d of September. Among the last witnesses was Lieut. George B. Pickett, 16th United States Infantry, who has been for some time in command of a detachment of troops in Pontotoc and Monroe counties, Miss. He testified at Ku Klux organizations existed in the northeastern counties of Mississippi, on the borders of Alabama, to which he believed it was confined in the former States. The purpose of the Ku Klux was to intimidate colored voters and drive northern men from their section. Within his knowledge they had murdered nine negroes in Monroe county in the four months he had been stationed there. He believed the presence of troops had a very good effect in that vicinity.

URBANA, O., August 6.—The National Camp Meeting Grounds at this place were to-day crowded to their utmost capacity. The attendance is variously estimated at from 15 000 to 20 000 persons, chiefly from the immediate vicinity, within a radious of 25 miles, although there were thousands here from remote cities and towns. There are also representatives from many distant points, including only two thirds of the States and Territories, the British Provinces and even the United Kingdom.

The great camp-meeting sabbath was pretty full at the 5 o'clock morning prayer meeting. At the National love feast, held at 8 o'clock it was crowded to overflowing while thousands were unable to obtain even standing room, and at the 10 o'clock preaching services a congregation as large as could be possibly accommodated filled both the tabernacle and the vast interior square of the camp ground.

The election in Kentucky, Monday, the 7th inst., resulted in the election of Leslie, Dem., for Governor over Marlon, Rep., by a majority of 20 000. This is a Republican gain of 40 000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A special reports that Secretary Fish will soon retire, and George William Curtiss is to take his place.

The 14,000 heathen Chinese in San Francisco don't make much noise in the world, but they own $74,000 in real estate and $1,183,000 in personal property.

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BABY NELL.

Soul-lit eyes of heaven's blue,
Cheeks the damask roses hue;
Lips the cherries ripest red,
Golden sunbeams crown her head.

Flitting like a happy bird,
Baby prattle now is heard:
"Mamma do oo love me lots,
Cause me love oo velly muts."

Uneasy feet are on my chair,
Rounded dimpled arms so fair,
Are pressed about my neck so tight,
And I am kissed with baby might.

Rosy cheeks the pillows press,
Dolly near is laid to rest:
"Dess my dolly hab zee troup,
For she losed her toddee boot;
She tared her dress and losed her hat,
When me ride her on zee cat;
'Sides I leabed her on zee stair,
Wiine oo fizzled up my hair."
Well, well, my darling, say your prayer,
Then go to sleep with dolly there.

"Now I as me down to seep,
I pray zee Ord my soul to teep,
If I scood die before I wate
I pay zee Ord my soul to tate,
And ziss I ask for Jesus sate:
Dod bess mamma and papa too,
My dolly and my titty too.

—*Boston Cultivator.*

THAT PHELAN BOY.

BY MRS. C. E. K. DAVIS.

Taddy was a naughty boy that day. Not even grandma could make an excuse for him, though she dropped a great many stitches in the bright little stocking she was knitting, and was seen to wipe her spectacles over and over again, and all because she felt so badly about her naughty little grandson.

Well, perhaps I had better tell you the whole story.

Mrs. Ives, that was Taddy's mother's name, sat sewing in the parlor, and it was such a fine day that the windowwas thrown open to let in the sweet breath of the apple blossoms in the orchard,and the English violets that grew by the front door. Grandma sat knitting in her easy chair, and Rose was painting a bunch of trailing arbutus that looked so like the real flowers it seemed as though you could pick them up from their bed of soft green moss. It was so quiet in the room that they all heard what Taddy said, and saw what he did, though he neither heard nor saw them. He was sitting on the grass plot just in front of the parlor window, this little five-year-old Taddy, eating buns, and singing to himself a song that he had caught from his college brother Tom, and his mother, listening to the pleasant voice, thought within her heart, *My Taddy is a darling!* when the gate opened, and Jimmy Phelan came up the walk, whistling, with his old straw hat perched on the back of his head. Jimmy was the fourth son of Mike Phelan, who worked in gentlemen's gardens up and down the street.

"I wish that boy wouldn't come here," said Rose, glancing up from her painting, as she heard the click of the gate. "I shouldn't think you would allow it, mother. Just hear Taddy call out, 'Hullo!' He is getting so rude that I am really ashamed of him, and that Phelan boy is horrid!"

"Hullo!" said Jimmy, quite unconscious of the young lady's criticism; and thrusting his hands into his trousers pockets, he stood facing Taddy and the open parlor window. He was a wretched looking little ragamuffin, there was no denying it, but then you could not wonder if you would only bear in mind that there were eleven more at home as much like him as the peas in a pod are like each other, to be fed and clothed; and the best that Mike and his wife could do, the feeding and clothing were of the poorest and scantiest kind. Indeed, I suppose there was seldom a day that Jimmy's stout little bread-basket was comfortably filled.

"What is it ye're eatin', Taddy?" asked Jimmy, after the salutations.

"Buns," said Taddy, "wit turrents in 'em!"

"Gi' me a bite?"

Taddy shook his curly head. "I tan't. They'd make you awful sick!"

"I'll risk it," said Jimmy, holding out a very dirty hand. "Just one small, little bit, Taddy?"

"No, sir!" answered Taddy, his mouth crammed full. "My mother puts pizon in her buns, an' if you eat just a teenty tinty bit it'll make you sick so you'se have to have the doctor, and take palegolic."

"That's a lie!" said Jimmy, stoutly. "Why don't they make you sick if they're pizon?"

"Oh, tause,—tause—tause I'm my mother's boy, and——what did you tome in here for, Jimmy Phelan? Nobody told you to, and I don't want you, 'n I wish you'd go off where you b'long!"

"I want something to eat," said Jimmy.

"Then go 'n ask your mother, way as I do."

"She's off a-washing, and there ain't nothing in the cupboard, 'cause I looked," and Jimmy sat down on the grass. "Just le'me have one bite, Taddy."

"No, I *shall not*. My mother don't low me to give buns to Paddies!"

"Theodore Ives, you naughty boy, come into the house this minute!" cried Rose, putting her head out of the window.

"No, I sha'n't," answered Taddy, composedly.

"Then I will come and fetch you," said Rose.

"You tan't do it," rejoined Taddy, planting his heels in the grass, and throwing a defiant look over his shoulder.

"Just one mite of a piece;" coaxed Jimmy, in a whisper; "there's such a splendid currant."

"I won't do it," said Taddy, very red in the face, "'nd if you don't go off I'll—I'll—I'll double up my fist to you, I will, just like that!" and I am ashamed to say that he hit Jimmy a blow on the side of the head that knocked off his old straw hat.

"Taddy, I want you!" It was Mrs. Ives that spoke this time, sorrowfully enough you may be sure, and the little boy, hastily swallowing the last remaining bit of his last bun, got up reluctantly.

"What'll she do to ye?" asked Jimmy, under his breath. Taddy shook his head.

"Is it because ye boxed my ears d'ye s'pose?"

"Yes, and I guess—I guess she heard me say pizon and Paddy!"

"That's nothin'."

"Yes, it is, my mother don't 'low me to say wrong stories, and call names."

Taddy came into the parlor hanging his head so low that the curls fell over his face like a yellow veil. Rose looked at him, and said, severely,

"If you were my boy, I would punish you with a stick, Taddy Ives!"

Mamma did not speak, but held out her hand to her naughty boy. Grandma almost always had an excuse for his little misdemeanors, but, looking askance through the veil of curls, Taddy saw her kind face quite turned away from him, and not a single word did she speak in his defense.

"Rose, tell Jimmy Phelan to go to the kitchen door, and ask Jane for some dinner," said Mrs. Ives. She took a white handkerchief out of her pocket and put it over Taddy's mouth—that naughty mouth that had told lies and called names. Taddy stood quite still while she tied the corners, but his heart beat very loud and fast, and tears gathered in his blue eyes. He had never been punished like this before, and it seemed the very worst punishment in the world. After the knot was tied, Mrs. Ives pointed to "Taddy's naughty corner," and thither the little culprit went and sat down on a cricket, with his face to the wall.

"That Phelan boy won't go for his dinner, mother; he says he wants to come in and speak to you." Before the words were out of her mouth, Jimmy Phelan had pushed past Rose, and trust his uncombed red head in at the parlor door.

It was a grand room compared with the old, smoky kitchen where the tribe of Phelan cooked, ate and slept. Jimmy had seldom seen a grander, but that was nothing so long as poor Taddy sat sobbing in a corner of it.

"If you plaze, mum," he stuttered, "if you plaze——,"

"What is it, my boy?"

"If you plaze, mum, I'd wish ye wouldn't tie up his mouth with a han'kerchy; he didn't mean no harm, Taddy didn't, and I'd just 'sheve he'd call me Paddy 's not!"

Now I call that noble and generous in Jimmy Phelan, who had never been taught either good manners or morals, and whose veins were full of hot Irish blood. But in spite of his pleading, Taddy had to be punished as he deserved. He was kept in the corner until the tea-bell rung, and as soon as tea was over, Margaret took him up stairs. When his mamma went, as usual, to get a good night kiss from her boy, she found him sitting up in his bed, as penitent and disconsolate a speck of humanity as you ever saw.

"I've been a-thinking, mother," he said with a pitiful sob, as she sat down beside him, "I've been a-thinking."

"Of what, my child?"

"Why, s'posin' if that Phelan boy was your boy, an' I was Mike's boy, how I'd like it if he doubled up his fist to me, and ——." Here was another sob.

"And what, Tadd?"

"And I've been a thinking what if your boy wouldn't gi' me just one little least speck of buns with turrents in 'em, and said they was pizon, when they was smacking good, and called me Pad—Pad—Pad dy, I don't b'neve I'd ask you to take off the pot-han'ktsif off his mouth, not if he had it on twenty weeks!"

"Then you are sorry that you were so unkind to Jimmy?"

"Yes, I am—honest and true!" and the blue eyes looked straight up into mamma's face.

"And what about the wrong stories, Taddy?"

"I told God all 'bout that, 'fore you came up stairs, we've got it all settled, an' I'm goin' to give Jimmy Phelan my cent-piece to buy somefin' that's lots better'n buns. ——TORPEDOES!" and Taddy ducked his head under the sheet with the biggest sob you ever heard.

So that was the way he made friends with Jimmy Phelan, and even sister Rose thought it good and sufficient proof of repentance, for it was the same as if Taddy had given up all claim to the Fourth of July.—*Christian Union.*

The Little Estray.

Frank Wilmot lived in New Hampshire, where strawberries grow wild in plenty. One pleasant afternoon he asked his mother to go with him and pick some, in a meadow near the house. She was very willing; so she put on her shade-hat, and sent him to the pantry for a couple of tin pails.

A beautiful brook ran through the wide, green meadow, and it was very pleasant there, in the June breezes and sunshine. It was not late enough in the season to be very warm.

They had been there about an hour, and their pails were nearly filled, when Frank said suddenly:

"What's that, mamma? It sounds like a kitten."

"I did not hear it," she replied; but she came over directly to his side: "let us listen."

"There!" said Frank, "don't you hear it?"

"Yes, but it is not a kitten; I am afraid it is a child. I must find it; but perhaps you had better go home. I don't know how far I shall have to go, and you may be very tired."

But Frank wanted to go with his mother; so they left their pails in a clump of bushes near the brook, where they would be sure to find them, and went toward a little wood, from which the sound seemed to come. It was the crying of a child; and in the thickest part of the wood they found a little girl about three years old. Her small bare feet were scratched with briars, and she was tired, hungry and frightened. She was soon quieted by Mrs. Wilmot's kind words and caresses, but she could not tell where she belonged. She was cheaply, but quite neatly dressed, and Mrs. Wilmot thought she must be the child of some poor, hard-working woman, and strayed away while her mother was busy.

"Will you go home with us now, little one?" she asked kindly. "I will give you some supper, and then we'll try to find your mother."

The child put her little brown hand into the lady's, and seemed contented with this promise. They stopped a moment to get the pails of strawberries, and then went directly home. Mrs. Wilmot gave the poor child a splendid supper of bread and milk, and was just starting to go and make inquiries, when her husband came home.

"You are earlier than usual," she said. "Tea is not ready yet, but we can have it very soon; and we have fresh strawberries."

"No hurry about tea," he answered. "I *am* early, but I just hurried in to tell you that Mrs. Lane's child is lost, and I am going, with half a dozen others, to try to hunt up the little thing before dark. The poor mother is half distracted."

Mrs. Wilmot's eyes shone with pleasure, as she said;

"Come in here a moment first," and opening the dining room door, showed him the girl enjoying her supper.

She had been left in charge of a neighbor's child while the mother was out washing. Mr. Wilmot took her home, and Mrs. Wilmot, when tea was ready, sat down in an easy chair, by the window, with Frank in her lap, to await his return. She was pretty tired, as well as her little boy, and when papa came he found them both sleep.—*Little Sower.*

A STORY FROM ONE OF "JO'S BOYS."—On one occasion the children were all gathered in a room, when they made a decree that every one that entered should tell a story. Mrs. Jo had just been trapped, and made to pay forfeit, when little five-year old Robby came in, having got out of bed to see what was the matter, and dragged his bed cover with him. He was about to be turned ignominiously out, as one who could not pay the forfeit, when he protested vigorously against this sentence without a trial, and declared that he could tell "lots of ones" when he had "fuiked." Having deeply cogitated for a moment, "perched" on his mother's knee, and wrapped in the gray coverlet, he told the following brief but tragic tale, with an earnestness that made it funny:

"Once a lady had a million children and a nice little boy. She went up stairs and said, 'You mus'nt go in the yard.'—But he wented, and fell into the pump, and was drowned dead."

"Is that all?" asked Franz, as Bob paused out of breath with his startling beginning.

"No, there is another piece of it," and Bob knit his downy eyebrows in the effort to involve another inspiration.

"What did the lady do when he fell into the pump?" asked his mother, to help him on."

"O, she pumped him up and wrapped him in a newspaper, and put him on the shelf to dry for seed."—*From Little Men.*

Wit and Humor.

For the Toledo BLADE.

HULDY.

BY 'SQUIRE TOAD.

Oh! there she sat upon the floor
A weepin' and a weepin',
Her radiant auroral cheeks
In gushin' brine a steepin'—
While from her cumly nose's tip
A crystral drop depended
Which flashed and flickered in the sun
Prismatically splendid.

Relentless sighs her buzzum wrung,
Like strugglin' earthquakes heavin',
As to and fro she slowly swung
A weavin' and a weavin'—
With hollow wails the ceiling pearced,
With tears the floor was drenchin',
And all the while her ruby hands
A twistin' and a renchin'.

Adown her back an avalanche
Of glory spread its pinions—
(This is powetic for her hair—
She didn't dote on shinyuns.)
So freely flood her teary floods,
So sweet her constitution,
She might emfatic'ly be called
A sackyrin solution.

I found her thus one a'ternoon,
And I was sore astounded.
"What is the matter, Huldy? Say!
Is anybody drownded?
Your mother sick? or father dead?
Your chickens got the cholera?
Or Jane eloped with some poor cuss
That isn't worth a dollar, eh?"

She shook her head—'twas all she said—
Her tears but dript the faster.
I asked her if she'd lost her knife—
If any one had sesst her—
If she was sick—or wasn't well—
And more interrygashins.
She shook her head, and on she went
With her wild lementashins.

At last she gasped—"Last Sunday night
Sile Bigler popt the question.
Next day Cornelius Pipplesniff
He made the same sejestion.
Last evening Deacun Hamstrings came
And pored a like petition.
I can't decide which one to wed;
Oh! what a tuff position."

"Cheer up!" cried I, "Your fountain dry!
Don't, Huldy, melt completely!
I hev a plan to help you on,
And make your life flow sweetly.
Marry me first. Next week, or so,
We'll move up to Chicago,
And darling, you can have us all
As soon's you can to law go."

Lively Cheese.

Everybody remembers "Wad" (W. W. Beech, now of the Springfield *Advertiser*,) the racy war correspondent and the man who has always mingled with the more serious work of the newspaper office, a dash of fun and humor. Here is the last shot, and it is sure to create an uproar in camp, wherever it strikes:

It is astonishing how effectually an exasperated German mixes the Kings English. A case in point. In this city of bob-tail railroads and thrifty manufactories, there dwells one George M——, an irritable Teuton, the proprietor of a "beer place" on Main street, whose favorite expression is "tam lively." Not long since, George's wife, a burly matron, who assists in the management of the aforesaid "beer palace" and is equally irritable, directed her liege lord not long since to buy some good cheese for saloon consumption. Proceeding to Stewart's grocery, on Limestone street, George hailed the proprietor thereof with, "Shim, you got some tam lively cheeses wot is better?"

"Yes! we have some lively cheese. How much will you have?"

"Well, I suppose I dake a couple pounds."

Having paid for the cheese, George carried it home and gave it to his wife. In an attempt to dispense some of it to a hungry customer, she discovered that it contained squatters without number, and having a horror of skippers, she yelled: "Boogs! och, mine leiber Gott, boogs! Shorge et you buy boogs, why you don't bought 'em by de kwart. You yust dook dem cheeses right back again, or I knock you some tevil out."

Seizing the offending skippers and their habitation, George made a break for Stewart's in no enviable frame of mind. Notwithstanding the cheesemonger was engaged with a lady customer, George saluted him with, "Shim, you tam rascal, come here right away kwick."

"I am busy now George just wait until I get through."

"Oxkuse me, I dought you didn't knowed who I was."

Having satisfied the wants of his lady patron, Stewart turned to his *cousin German*, and inquired affectionately after his health.

"Shim dots a kweer kwestion to ask, after solding me such a lot of boogs, but Shim I don't make fun mit you at all, I yust like to know wot de helination is de reason mit dot cheeses."

Jim didn't explain, but George got some cheese that wasn't quite so "tam lively."

Loss of Confidence.

The unhappy confession of a distinguished official that has since gone into current use with that which expressed a determination "to move at once on your works," and to "fight it out on that line," to the effect that he had "lost confidence in maratime human nature," recalls a story that old Ben. Hadley, the celebrated lawyer, was wont to tell with great glee.

"When I was first entering upon the practice of my profession," he would say, "I was called to the jail one day to consult with the client. I had ended the consultation, which meant the payment of five dollars in the way of a retainer, quite a sum in that early day, and was about leaving the place, when a lean, angular specimen of humanity approached and asked if I were 'a squire-at-law,' I replied in the affirmative.

"'Well, Squire' I'd like to have you take my case."

"In my examination that preceded my admission to the bar, old Velum put at me a very complicated case, and asked if a client were to come with such a suit what would I do first?

"After a little hesitation, in which I tried to untangle his legal mess, I said I thought I would first secure my fee. The laugh that followed ended my examination and gained my admission. I kept the fact in view, and when this sinner claimed my legal aid I asked him if he had any money. He said, very sorrowfully, that he hadn't a red. I immediately declined the engagement, but he clung to me.

"'Now, Squire,'" he pleaded, "'you hadn't oughter be so hard on a poor feller in a scrape. You may be in jest such yourself some day. I don't mean for house-burnin', but under the harrow some other way. Now, you just git me outer this and I'll raise you a bully fee.'

"'My good friend,'" I said, "'I have tried that on. Your promises are not new. There isn't a fellow that ever gets into jail that he don't promise, and that's all. He never fulfills.'

"'Why Squire, you've got a very ornary pinyon on human natur.'

"'In jail—yes.'

"'Now, see here, just help a feller.'

"'You're in on a charge of house-burning, you say.'

"'Fact, Squire.'

"'And a pretty stiff case against you.'

"'Fact, Squire.'

"'I thought a moment. Near my house in the quiet village of South Turtle was a frame meeting house in which a little congregation of negroes would assemble day and night, and shout, sing, and pray, until I was drive nearly wuld by the noise. I said to my man:

"'You could burn a house if you set about it, eh?'

"'Well, I don't hanker after it, but they do say that I did.'

"'Well, now, I'll defend you and get you off if afterward you will stick a chunck under an internal frame nuisance in South Turtle near my house.'

"'I'll do it, Squire, an' there's my hand on't.'

"I was jesting, of course, and had quite forgotten the affair when, some days after, I happened in the court-room during the arraignment of prisoners. My house-burning friend had the indictment read to him, pleaded not guilty, and when asked for his attorney, gave my name. I was quite startled, but rather than have our absurd talk repeated in open court, I volunteered his defence. He had none that I could discover, and under plea of absent witnesses I got the case continued. After court adjourned we put in some very respectable straw bail, and my client disappeared.

"Some time after, when the entire affair had passed from my memory, the quiet, pious little town of South Turtle was startled at the dead hour of the night by a terrible conflagration. The frame meeting-house was in flames. The excitement was intense. Women screamed and fainted, children cried, while men in nothing but their shirts, carried furniture from the adjoining houses in the most frantic manner. The old fire tub called "The Cataract of the Ganges," that had been purchased second-hand in the city, was run to the fire—found to be out of order—hurried to the blacksmith's, repaired, and returned to play upon the smouldering ruins of the country church. All the adjoining property was deluged with water for forty-eight hours after. Of course speculation was rife as to the cause of this mysterious burning. I listened to the various suppositions, feeling in my guilty soul that I alone knew the truth. I heard with intense satisfaction the arson attributed at last to the Pope at Rome, whose Jesuitical incendiaries, we well know, are all over the country seeking to destroy our liberties and religion.

"Some weeks after this stirring event, I received through the postoffice a dirty letter directed in a writing that looked as if done with the snuffers, and on opening it read:

"*Esq. Hadley,*

"DEAR SIR:—You see I done it now when you find a poor feller in trouble again don't go and disbelieve him consider better ov human natur. "RICHARD PEEL."

The Iron Entered his Soul.

One of our young beaux came to grief recently, by means of which his "girl" was forever, he fears, lost to him.

They made up a party to go a fishing a short distance from Analostan. Whilst so engaged the aforesaid "girl," upon getting a bite of more than ordinary size, sent the line flying around with weight and hook attached, describing such gyrations as a line only can when one of the female persuasion is engaged in such occupation and is the propelling power. Upon such an occasion it behooves everybody to keep out of distance, but alas! for him, the hook fetched up, and—and—well—the iron entered his—well—his soul, and he couldn't see it or pull it out. Mark Twain's frog was out jumped at each futile endeavor—he was anchored and fast. The lady feeling the weight upon the line, thought she had pulled her fish from the water, and cried, "I've caught a whale!" giving a tremendous jerk, which was answered by a howl from the "whale." At last, perceiving what she had caught, she fled.

The sterner sex landed him, much played out, placed him upon his face, and there being never a doctor among them, they dug out both bait and hard. The bait caught other fish, but that Fish fished no more that day. Perturbed in spirit and aching in body, he wended his way home, politely refusing his right to a seat in the street cars in favor of an aged Fifteenth Amendment. At last accounts he was "looking for a man," in Blissful hopes of securing a small quantity of Cundurango to mitigate his pains.—*The Capital.*

Why he Didn't Go.

"Once," said a reverend narrator, "the superintendent asked me to take charge of a Sunday school class. 'You'll find them rather a hard lot,' said he.—'They all went fishing last Sunday but little Johnny Rand. He is really a good boy, and I hope his example may redeem others. I wish you'd talk to 'em a little.' I told him I would. They were rather a hard-looking set. I don't think I ever witnessed a more elegant set of black eyes in my life. Little Johnny Rand, the good boy, was in his place and I smiled on him approvingly. As soon as all the lessons were over, I said, "Boys, your superintendent tells me you went fishing last Sunday—all but Johnny here. You didn't go, did you Johnny?" I said. "No, sir." "That was right. Though this boy is the youngest amongst you," I continued, "you learn from his own lips words of good counsel, which I hope you will profit by." I lifted him up on the seat beside me, and smoothed his auburn ringlets. "Now, Johnny, I want you to tell these wicked boys why you didn't go a-fishing with them last Sunday. Speak out loud, now. It was because it was very wicked, and you would rather go to Sunday School, wasn't it?" "No, sir, it was because I couldn't find the worms for bait."

Marshall and Mayne Reid.

Mayne Reid, the prolific author of wild stories for little and big children, was once a gallant soldier and distinguished himself in the Mexican war. After the capture of the City of Mexico, he was wont to employ his trunk in adorning his handsome person before calling upon the fair Guadaloupe, and while so doing would stir up his enthusiasm by reciting poetry, much to the wrath and disgust of his brother officers, who had no fine clothes and no loves. One day while dressing he roared out:

"At midnight in his guarded tent,
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece her knees——"

"I say, Reid," interrupted Ned Marshall, "why did she grease her knees?"

"What?"

"You said 'grease her knees.' Now, the question that agitates the country is, why did she grease her knees?"

The gay lieutenant gazed for a moment in blank amazement, and said surnly:

"You're a fool."

A duel was the consequence, in which Ned Marshall, with his usual luck, got the worst of it.

"What are you disturbing the who'e house with your yells in this way for?" demanded a Saratoga landlord of a guest whom he found late at night seemingly in active pursuit of invisible foes. "I'm shouting the battle cry of freedom," answered the guest, as he went ahead with his screech and yells.

"I'm not used to begging," said a little girl to a lady of whom she had asked alms, "'cause only two weeks ago my father was a merchant." "Why, child, how could you be reduced to poverty so soon?" "My father took a bad two dollar bill at his peanut stand, and it ruined him," sobbed the child.

Hunting a Housekeeper.

The trials of a young widower up in Windham county, Vt., in trying to get "help" are racily told by an exchange. At last, almost discouraged, he drew up in front of a small dwelling among the hills, and asked the customary question: "Can you tell me where I can get a woman to do the work in a farm house?" "Where are ye from?" asked the old man, viewing the handsome horse and buggy with a critical air. "My name is ——, and I am from ——." Oh, yes! I've heard of you; you lost your wife a spell ago. Wall, I've got six gals—good gals, too, and you may take your pick among 'em for a wife; but they wouldn't none of 'em think of going out 'ter work. I should tell as lieves you should take Hannah 'cause she's the oldest, and her chance ain't quite so good, seein' as she's nigh-sighted, and can't hear very well; but if you don't want her, you can take your pick of the others." Our friend went in, selected the best looking one, drove to the Justice's and was married, and carried his bride home that very night, having secured a permanent and efficient housekeeper, who proves thus far in every way satisfactory, with no question of wages, and no limit to the work she is expected to do.

A gentleman in Jefferson City who was troubled with bed bugs, soaked the bed with kerosene and turned in, leaving the light burning. Just as he was dreaming that a regiment of bugs were drawing up a set of resolutions, condemning him for using kerosene, he was awakened by a firemen pointing the nozzle of a hose through a window. The house was insured, but the man was not.

At Lawrence, Kansas, on Sunday, while a minister was holding forth in the church, a crowd got up a cock fight in the yard. The people who had congregated in the church went out to stop the fight, but awaited until the battle was over before objecting. The minister looked out of the window at the crowd and said: "We are all miserable sinners—which whipped?"

Many years ago, in an interior county in Illinois, there was an old lawyer who had borne sway at the bar so long and so uninterruptedly that he regarded the court and jury as his private property, and by a sort of quiet acquiescence such had come to be the general idea.

At length, however, a young lawyer moved into the county, who at once determined to contest the supremacy of the autocrat.

One day, in an important and hotly-contested case, he followed up the old Judge with such audacious vigor that at length the veteran's temper gave way entirely, and he proceeded to pour out upon the young counselor's head such a torrent of furious denunciation that everybody expected a scene of violence, or else that the youth would subside into nonentity. But just as he was getting on his legs to reply, what did the court do?"

"Mr. Smith," said his Honor, "if you don't stop making Judge Jones swear so, this court will commit you for contempt, sir!"

Two darkeys had bought a piece of pork, and Sam, having no place to put his share in, intrusted the whole to Julius' keeping. Next morning they met, when Julius said, "A most strange thing happened at my house last night, Sam; all mystery to me!" "Ah, Junius, what was dat?" "Well, Sam, dis mornin' I went down in de cellar for to get a piece ob hog for dis darkey's breakfast, and I put my hand down into de brine an' felt round, but no pork dere—all gone—couldut tell what bewent with it; so I turned up the bar'l, an', Sam, true as preachin', de rats had eat a hole clar froo de bottom ob de bar'l, an' dragged de pork all out!" Sam was petrified with astonishment; but presently said, "Why didn't de brine run ob de same?" "Ah Sam, dat's de mystery!"

THE LONDON POISONING CASE.

The Work of an old Man's Darling—Treachery—Poison—Death—The Second Marriage.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 1.—Some three or four years ago Peter Buffinbarger, an old and respected citizen of London, O., died under circumstances that led many of his friends to believe that he had been slowly poisoned by his wife, Angelina, to whom he been but shortly married. Buffinbarger was wealthy and it is supposed that her object was to obtain possession of his property and share it with a man named Colburn, with whom she was on terms of improper intimacy.

The matter was allowed to rest until recently, when the body was exhumed and the stomach, which was found to be in a good state of preservation, was submitted to a chemical analysis. The presence of arsenic was found and on Saturday last a warrant was issued for the arrest of Angelina, who in the meantime had married Colburn. It is reported that she has been arrested and will be brought to Ohio for trial for murder. Colburn is now engaged in the banking business in New York, the capital, it is supposed, having been furnished from Buffinbarger's estates.

(From the Columbus State Journal.)

On the 1st day of September, 1867, Peter Buffinbarger, an old and wealthy citizen of London, O., worth seven hundred thousand dollars—the richest man in Madison county—died after a lingering, languid sickness, sank into the grave seemingly to his friends and relatives from an unnatural disease. The mysterious character of the illness which finally resulted in his death led them to suspect that he had been foully dealt with. His wife, Angeline Buffinbarger, to whom he had a short time previously been married, attended him during his sickness. Her questionable character and deceitfulness, coupled with the opinion of every one that she evidently had married him for his wealth, naturally directed these suspicions toward her. The facts in the case showing the atrocious character of Ann, are set forth in the following main points of a query, supposed to have been written by one intimately acquainted with all the particulars. This query was printed in the shape of a circular shortly after the death of Buffinbarger. Mrs. Buffinbarger, on and after her marriage had been intimate with a man by the name Colburn, who was the cattle reporter of the New York *Tribune*. The printed query charges Colburn to have been "fancy man" to Mrs. B. It proceeds to say:

Colburn has said their love alliance dates as far back as the day of her marriage to Buffinbarger; cunningly claiming that excuse a reasonable prelude for the extraordinary patience, forbearance, &c., so kindly manifested toward this angel'c vampire. Buffinbarger often said he, for a time, thought nothing of Colburn's visits, though things did look scaly, and he had become convinced Ann was not above suspicion, but when weeks and even months were passed, without a reasonable reason why, a room atted up for him in the most modern style, money borrowed from various ones, and given Colburn to spend, and a thousand other incidents of like character, he began to think there was "a nigger in the wood pile," of enormous proportions. He thought to retrench by forbidding Colburn his house, but the old man couldn't play the game, he had too big a hand to contend with; death was his portion. That decided on, but a short time intervened before Buffinbarger was confined to his room, and his iron constitution became powerless. His ears refused to harken to the sound of revelry by day or night, and his eyes claimed no hold on earth or its surroundings. During the time those powders and that little drop were doing their work, and before the old man became prostrate, Colburn used to visit Ann clandestinely, staying for days shut up in his own little room, and petted by the hand that was slowly moving the obstacle of his hatred and way to plunder.

Time and again Ann took flying visits to Cincinnati to meet Colburn, under pretense of going to see ma, "just down to Solon," always bringing good words from ma and pa to her darling "*incumbrance*." Oh, the loving wife! *How* she would have enjoyed herself if Mr. Buffinbarger could have gone with her, *just* down to Solon, to see ma and pa. On two occasions she was followed to Cincinnati, and the writer of this does know that these two death-dealers roomed together as man and wife. To a certain extent, this wily and deceitful adventuress, after death and plunder, made the old man believe her pimp had fled to parts unkown, while probably at the time of her telling, like the Boa, he lay crouched, waiting the conflict (in the little room above,) between his instrument of death and a poor, wretched old man. By slow poison he died beyond a doubt. Every act of Ann and Colburn, aside from Buffinbarger's own convictions, prove it, "Fo'," said he to a sister, at one time, "I believe every powder and mouthful of food Ann gives me is drugged and poisoned." When remonstrated with that she dare not do it, he added, with force and anger, "Dare not do it? Ann and her clan dare do anything that will get me out of the way." This and like expressions are but briefs of his groans. God knows his expressions are enough to induce his friends to investigate, if they have a heart within them capable of being touched and 'tis said that Buffinbarger, though in death, nightly shadows the place where misery left him, pointing his ghastly fingerin scorn to Ann and Colburn as the authors of all his sufferings. Why should he not come to earth to scorn the wife who had so often drugged him to unconsciousness, and even while death was hugging every fiber of life the old man possessed 'tis said she reveled in incarnate adultery with this *Leeching Lothario!* That Colburn was there at the time of Buffinbarger's death, and remained there for several days after his burial, feasting, drinking, and making the death-knell more like the chime of merriment of gladdened hearts, than the solemn solemnities over the cold icy remains of the departed husband, is a well established fact. Why did Ann keep Colburn concealed? The deed was done; Buff's eyes were closed, and the victory theirs. Shame! That word never was written brazen enough since Eve betrayed her God, to produce one single feeling with such vagrant lusts. In concluding I do hope this brief article, containing only a drop from the ocean of incidents of like character perpetrated by Ann Buff and Colburn against the life, character, and social relations of Peter Buffinbarger, will induce them to do what justice to their deceased relative demands at their hands, to-wit; take up his remains; have his stomach carefully analyzed, and see and know for yourselves whether his oft repeated expressions were true. I am sure every act of Ann's life, since her marriage to Peter, speaks in words legible, dark, and the statute of the State of Ohio, gives you the right of investigation, where mystery shrouds as in the case of your friend, Peter Buffinbarger.

SWAMP ANGEL.

The matter was allowed to slumber for over three years without any decisive movement to unravel the mystery, though the friends of Peter Baffinbarger have never ceased to believe that he came to his death by foul means. The above query, together with their own suspicions, caused them to watch closely the conduct of Ann; and considering other bearings in the case, and putting this and that together it became conclusive that he had been drugged, and that, too, by her own hand. With these convictions and the more fully to verify conclusions they caused the remains of the old man to be disinterred, notwithstanding the endeavors of Angelina and Colburn to prevent it. The body was found to be in a good state of preservation, no doubt through the agency of arsenic.

A chemical analysis of the stomach, which was made by eminent physicians, and finished last Friday evening at 7 p. m., developed the fact that Buffinberger had been drugged with arsenic, and thereupon a warrant was issued for the arrest of Angeline Colburn. A dispatch for her arrest was sent to New York at 10:40 a. m., yesterday, and an answer received at 3 15 p. m. announcing that she had been arrested. Colburn is now engaged in the banking business on Nassau street, New York, with capital supposed to have been obtained from the Buffinbarger estate.

The testimony in the case is being thoroughly worked up and seems to be sufficiently strong to establish the guilt of the suspected party. It is a case which will excite the interest and attract the attention of the public generally, and one which will perhaps expose one of the most wicked of intrigues and bring to justice the perpetrators of the most nefarious of crimes.

From the Ohio Statesman.

After the funeral, the will (which is believed to have been executed under undue pressure,) was found to convey all the property to the widow, a large portion in her own right, and the remainder in trust for the children. Subsequently, the reporter married the widow, and the couple removed to New York, where the knight of the pencil abandoned his arduous profession for the more luxuriant occupation of a banker, in which business he is at the present time engaged.

Since the death of Buffinbarger his friends in Madison county have noticed with considerable particularity the looseness with which the woman managed the money intended for her children, and have become convinced in their original suspicions that her sole design in forming her first matrimonial alliance was to gain possession of his property, no matter at what cost of crime. For a long time it was suspected that Buffinbarger's death had been produced by poison, and a out two months ago the services of the Coroner of Madison county were procured, and the body was disinterred, having been buried about four years ago. The stomach and other internal organs were sent to Dr. Wormley, of this city, to be analyzed.

This news reached the New York reporter, now banker, and he came on and endeavored, by threats of prosecution and otherwise, to obtain the test mach and prevent the examination, but did not succeed. The work of analyzation, as may be readily imagined, was not an easy one, and involved much time, labor and scientific research. It was some time before the necessary funds were assured to ensure that the work would be proceeded with. It is supposed that the delay relieved the minds of the New York parties; that it produced conclusion that nothing had been found to criminate them, and that they were safe from prosecution.

But the culminating point has come. On Friday last Dr. Wormly made his official report to the authorities in Madison county, stating that after careful investigation he found large quantities of arsenic in the stomach, and traces of the same in the liver. The necessary steps were at once taken to procure a requisition for the arrest of Mrs. Buffinbarger, (now the banker's wife) at her home in New York. The necessary papers were made out at the Governor's office, and have since been lying there awaiting the officer who is to take charge of them. A dispatch was sent to Cincinnati to procure the services of a detective. No answer was received, and yesterday it was determined to send the Sheriff of Madison county to day. In the evening, however, information was received that a Madison county woman, friendly to the woman in New York, had gone on to the metropolis to give information concerning the terrible discovery, and a chance to the accused to escape. The services of a popular Columbus detective were in great demand last evening to head off the messenger, and it is probable that before this matter reaches our readers he will be on his way. The telegraph was used judiciously, but those most interested in the case fear that the guilty woman will be on the "briny deep" before the strong arm of the law can reach her.

The facts, as we have stated them, are derived from the best information we could obtain. The matter is somewhat complicated, but imperfections in the thread of the story will be amended and corrected by future developments.

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Farm and House.

GRANDFATHER'S BARN.

O don't you remember our grandfather's barn,
Where our cousins and we met to play;
How we climbed on the beams and the scaffold so high,
Or tumbled at will on the hay;
How we sat in a row on the bundles of straw,
And riddles and witch stories told,
While the sunshine came in through the cracks in the roofh,
And turned all the dust into gold?

How we played hide-and-seek in each cranny and nook,
Wherever a child could be stowed;
Then we made us a couch of a bog-head of rye,
And on it to "coston" we rode?
And then we kept store, and sold barley and oats,
And corn by the bushel or bin;
An straw, for our sisters to braid into hats,
And flax for our mothers to spin.

Then we played we were biddies, and cackled and crowed,
'Till grandmother in haste came to see
If the weasels were killing her old speckled hen,
Or whatever the matter might be.
How she patted our heads when she saw her mistake,
And called us her sweet "chicken dears!"
While a tear dimmed her eye as the picture called
The scenes of her own vanished years.

How we tittered and swung, and played meeting and school,
And Indian, and soldier, and bear!
While up in the rafters the swallows kept house
Or sailed through the soft summer air.
How we longed to perp in o their curious nest!
But they were too far overhead;
So we wished we were giants, or winged like the birds,
And then we'd do wonders, we said.

And don't you remember the racket we made
When selling at auction the hay;
And how we wound up with a keel-over leap
From the scaffold down into the bay?
When we went into supper our grandfather said,
If he had not once been a boy,
He should thought that the Hessians were sacking the town,
Or an earthquake had come to destroy.

How the years have gone on since in grandfather's barn
To play with our cousins we met!
Our eyes have grown dim and our locks have turned gra—
The go den, the brown and the jet.
Yet still in my heart there's an evergreen nook,
Where children's sweet memories stay;
And to music to me has a charm that can thrill,
Like the voice of children at play.

—*The Youth's Companion.*

Questions and Answers.

In this department we propose to give questions from Farmers on every possible subject. Where it is desirable, we shall leave these questions to be answered by practical farmers, as they see fit. Questions relating to experiments and to subjects that all farmers have under investigation naturally, will be submitted without comment, and farmers invited to express their views. Direct questions we will answer, leaving our answers open to comment and criticism. In this way we hope to make the column particularly valuable to the practical farmers.

THE CANKER WORM—HOW TO DESTROY.

W. B. Todd, of Lynn, Knox Co., Illinois, writes as follows:

"In the July number of the FARM JOURNAL, in article headed Orchard Pests, I find a discription of an insect that has done me considerable damage in the past two years, viz: The Canker Worm. Can't you give us the best known plan of destroying them. You say the female moth is wingless. At what time and in what manner does she deposite her eggs? Answer in FARM JOURNAL OR BLADE."

The moths usually come out of the ground about the middle of March, earlier or later as the season is early or late, and continue to rise for about three weeks. In mild winters, however, they are seen in every month from October to March. The eggs are placed on branches in clusters of 60 to 100, and are attatched by a water proof varnish. The eggs are hatched from the 1st to the middle of May and the ravages of the worm are apparent in June. When the worms are on the leaves they may be destroyed by dusting air-slacked lime on them when wet with dew. Showering with a mixture of whale oil soap in water in the proportion of one pound to seven gallons is also recommended.

The best way to destroy the canker worm is to prevent the females from ascending the trees to deposite their eggs. They are wingless and therefore must creep up the trunk of the tree. To prevent this, some use tar, tarred cloths or oil troughs. Whatever is used, should be applied in the fall, as well as in the spring—say from November to be renewed as the circumstances demand.

The insects at this season, are in the ground. They may be killed by digging or ploughing under the trees, scattering a few grains of corn and turning in the hogs to root up and devour the chrysalids.

We will be pleased to hear from farmers on this subject and hope that those who have efficient plans for destroying this pest, will describe the same. Any suggestion in this way can be used to the benefit of all.

BARLEY—CHANGE FROM SPRING TO FALL.

B. F. Thompson, of Shelbyville, Indiana, writes:

"Can spring barley be changed to fall or winter barley, with good results. If so, would it be by sowing it at the ordinary time of sowing fall barley, making the change in one season or should it be sowed in early winter, the first season and each succeeding year a little earlier, until the object is gained. The reason for changing to fall is, that spring barley does not succeed well here. The barley wanted to be changed is of the white chevalier, imported from Scotland by the Government.

What is the prospect for a crop of barley in Canada. Is the crop heavy, average or light generally, and is it of good quality."

Will those who have experimented in this way give Mr. Thompson, and the readers of the BLADE generally, the benefit of the experience. The barley crop in Canada varies much as to the locality. Reports on this subject from those who are engaged are solicited.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT AN ICE HOUSE.

J. P. Craig, Memphis, Mo., writes:

"Will you or some of your many readers tell us how to build an ice house and, also, how to pack the ice in it so that it will keep well. By so doing you will oblige a number of your friends."

There are as many ways to build an ice house as there are ways to construct a corn crib. The question is, however, which way is the best and what kind of a structure best answers the purposes of a farmer. Who will tell us?

TO CURE HOLLOW HORN.

N. P. Caryville, Kansas, submits the following: "To cure the hollow horn in cows, pour half a teaspoonful of spirits turpentine between the horns. One or two applications never fails to cure.

BOTS IN HORSES.

C. M. Morton, Fredericksburgh, Osage co., Missouri, asks: "What will cure or prevent horses from having the bots?"—One of the latest theories is that you should let the horses alone—that dosing and bunging are injurious—and that the old system is all wrong. This, we may say, is now the generally accepted theory, and it is now generally agreed that bots are not dangerous to the horse, but that the treatment under the old rule, to remove them is. Those who do not agree with this and who have any peculiar notions on the subject can forward their views.

CATCHING GOPHERS.

A. B. H. communicates following:

"Some of your readers may be glad to know the following plan for catching field gophers communicated to me by an old trapper, and which I have found highly successful. Set the trap finely, cover it over the hole, and the creature cannot possibly come out without being caught."

—The conclusion is pretty safe. But if nobody but an old trapper ever thought of the plan we have made several mistakes in the course of our natural life in our estimate of farmers boys. If they wanted to catch gophers, they caught them.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.

E. C. S., Lancaster, Kansas, writes: "I here send you a cure for, that most painful disease, neuralgia. Take horse-radish, grate it on a grater and put it on a cloth and apple it to the part affected. It will give immediate relief. I have tried this when everything else failed and always found relief."

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

The same correspondent says to cure Chicken Cholers, keep a piece of Alum in the dish or vessel where the chickens drink. This she found to be a sure preventative.

APPLE TREE ENEMIES.

JERE HASTRED, Milford, Kansas, writes: "We are troubled with a white worm that eats the apple tree. It works under the bark of the tree and eats around the tree, killing it. It commences on the south side of the tree. I would be glad to know what will keep them out.

DISTILLING FRUITS.

John H. Henderson, Rockford, Alabama, writes: "Has Congress taken the revenue off of distilling fruits; or, in other words, can a man distill apples and peaches without being required to pay revenue to the United States? If not, please state what the revenue would be on, say 100 gallons of brandy.

We have the prospect of a fine fruit crop this year for the first time in ten years, and as I have a fine orchard I thought I would like to make little brandy if the expense would not be too great. But I have asked several lawyers what the law is, and they say they are not able to tell as they have no United States statutes. So it occurred to me that you could probably give me the desired information."

Distillers of fruits are subject to the same rates of taxes as other distillers. The tax, 50c per gallon, for spirits distilled, is paid at the time returns are made. In addition there will be the expense of survey, books, registering, &c. For more particular instructions inquire of the Assessor of Internal Revenue in your District. We, however, advise you not to invest. It would be cheaper to hire your fruit made into brandy, if there is a distillery near.

Canning and Pickling Peaches.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, gives the following:

PEACHES.—I used to consider the work half done when the peaches were peeled, but that is the simplest part of the process now. I believe that under proper management a bushel of peaches might be skinned in five minutes or less, and I have no doubt that it is done in well regulated canning factories. A few years since you gave a recipe for skinning peaches with ashes and water. It was excellent, but I have discovered that it is not necessary to have the ashes themselves (as said the recipe) in the kettle—a strong lye is all that is required. Salsoda and water will do the business, but I do not know the exact proportion, or if it needs to be exact. Make a strong lye of fresh wood ashes, pour off the clear lye into a kettle and bring to a boil. Put in as many peaches as desired, stir them round gently, and when you see any bare places take them out and throw them into a pail of cold water; remove the skins, and pass them into another vessel of cold water, and from thence to the kettle on the stove. They should not remain in the boiling lye more than twelve or fifteen seconds. I think white peaches are the nicest kinds to bottle; they are more delicate in color and flavor, but of course I always put up a large quantity of yellow varieties. A quarter of a pound of good white sugar is sufficient to a pound of the fruit; you may use less if you like, or even more; but the sugar penetrates the fruit while in the bottle, and very much improves the flavor. A few of the pits improves the flavor; where bottle room is not an object, the stones may be left in. It will take ten ordinary sized peaches to fill a quart bottle, if whole. The same bottle would have held fourteen if halved and the stones removed. You will need to use a little water. The sugar and water should be brought to a sirup, when the peaches may be put in, and as soon as they boil well they should be bottled and sealed immediately.

PEACH PIE.—I think a peach pie is much better made without an under crust, the peaches whole. Eaten cold, with sugar and cream, it is delicious.

Peaches for tea are much nicer and look better when cut up just before going to the table.

PEACH PICKLE.—Take any quantity of fine peaches just before they ripen; stick into each one four five cloves; make a sirup of three pints of vinegar and three pounds of brown sugar to every seven pounds of peaches; add cinnamon if you like, I like them better without. Bring the sirup to a boil, and pour hot over them; repeat the process for three days or until they are shrunk on the pit. After the last scald, they should be well covered and put away in a very cool cellar until cold weather sets in. They will be ready to use, however, in a few days after they are pickled. Pears pickled in the same way as the blue plums, are excellent, to my thinking.

Canning Fruit.

In canning fruit, an equal temperature between the jar and the fruit, or approaching it nearly, is necessary. You may break a can as soon by overheating and putting the hot fruit in, as by not heating it enough. This we have tried to our satisfaction, breaking several cans in the operation. Thus molasses, taking a higher heat than fruit, will break a can heated for fruit. On the other hand, a high temperature will soap the glass at a touch of the ordinarily heated fruit.

It is a nice way to heat your cans in the oven, and is the only resort ready to hand where a variety of temperature is wanted. For fruit, there is nothing perhaps so ready as a wet cloth wrapped round the can, bottom and sides, up to the mouth. This was our practice last year, and that of others, and always successful, the wet cloth absorbing the heat as the fruit imparted it to the glass. Let there be several thicknesses of the material wrapped round the jar. One thing we have noticed, people are apt, who are not thoroughly conversant with the matter, to be careless about the entire filling of the jar, thinking a little will be of no hurt. A little air or space, if ever so small, will get up mould, and that of course is a hurt. The fruit can be used, and is pronounced generally good; but compared with a well filled jar, the difference will at once be seen; the one is *fresh*, the other not. Now the least bit of trouble would have save this and make a perfect, made it healthy as well as palatable. Be sure and get a good jar, easily closed and excluding all air. If glass (which is best) keep in the dark, as the light has an effect.

When fruit is ripe—as it should be generally—the better way, though more trouble, is to put into the jar with the requisite water and sugar, and set in the kettle, the water to be cold in both and can. Then bring to the boiling point, and continue boiling till the fruit in the can is thoroughly heated. The object here is to keep the soft, ripe fruit from breaking or mashing as is the case otherwise. In this way perfection can be reached, the full color and form of the fruit retained.—*Country Gent.*

Bee Notes for August.

The moth will continue or increase its depredations, and the price of exemption, for weak colonies, is perpetual vigilance. Place sweetened water and vinegar about the hives at night. Any diseased stocks that have been neglected may be driven out now. What they do will be good for another year, if not available this. Where buckwheat is abundant, strong colonies, in good seasons, will store a plenty of surplus, and boxes should be given them with reference to it. Boxes of clover-honey should be removed early this month, even if not quite full, as a little of that from buckwheat on the outside materially affects the price. Weak stocks will sometimes fill a box half full, more or less, and if honey fails somewhat, they will remove every particle of it to the combs below, while strong swarms may be gradually filling boxes. Watch such closely and take off the boxes if necessary. As the honey in such boxes is free from bee-bread, it is nice for the table even if unsealed, and the supply of honey being limited at this time, it might not be safe to risk putting the boxes on another hive for filling. Swarms which come this month are worth but little, and the bees are needed in the old stocks.—Should any swarm now issue, and should there be a queenless colony in the apiary, divide the swarm, give half the bees with the queen to the queenless one, and return the rest to the hive whence they issued. If not needed in this way, take the queen and put the bees back in the old hive. They will not be likely to come out again so late in the season. Should a streak of white powder-like substance be seen on the combs of box honey that has been kept through the hot weather, it it is a sign that a web will soon appear, and that a worm is there, though he does not appear. Put the honey box in a close box, and smoke with brimstone, but not so strong as to discolor the combs. In rearing Italians, where they are surrounded by natives, it is difficult to keep them pure, as the queen will sometimes meet the drone three miles away. To obviate this it is well to keep drones as late as October, at which time natives are destroyed. To do this select now a colony of the best. Take away the queen, and in eight days afterwards destroy all the queen cells. In such a case drones are not destroyed, unless destitute of stores. You may increase the number by introducing two or three drone combs containing sealed brood. The same hive can be used to winter a colony if it has plenty of honey. The bees from some light colony may be introduced in November or December. Allow me to repeat here, that persons wishing to make the most of their bees *must* discard the box-hive, and educate themselves to use movable combs in some form. *Study the subject.* And I would strongly advise the use of the mel extractor. It is proved that two or three pounds of extracted honey can be got where one can be obtained in a box. Italians are disposed to fill their combs too full of honey in August, leaving too little room for brood. By using the mel-extractor, room is given them, and consequently there will be plenty of young bees for winter.—*Agriculturist.*

Curing Corn Fodder.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* says: We would, however, for winter use, cut and cure it before it has attained its full growth; when in blossom is probably the best time. Green cut corn-fodder is as much superior to that which is ripe, as early cut hay is to that which has matured its seed. Our practice has been to sow in drills, and of late years not more than ten or twelve kernels to the foot. I find from experience that cattle will eat fodder grown from this rate of seeding with better relish than the small and unnatural growth obtained from heavy seeding. I do not think that corn grown at the rate of 30 or 40 plants to the foot contains so large an amount of sweet and nutritious juices, in proportion to its weight, as that grown from thin seeding. The principal difficulty lies in the curing; a corn-stalk as green as I cut it is so limber it is next to impossible to make a shock stand that is small enough to cure well—it will tumble down when there does not seem to be the slightest occasion for it. Last year we tried several expedients, and at last hit upon a plan that worked with complete success: two crotched stakes were drived into the ground at a convenient distance apart; a pole was laid crosswise three feet from the ground; small bundles were placed on each side of this support, and bound together two and two, one on each side of the pole. There was some work in this, but it was the best of some half dozen different arrangements. This was nicely cured, and made excellent winter feed, cattle eating it as readily as the best of hay. It we had let the corn stand until ripe we should not have had so much difficulty about making the stalks stand."

Miscellany.

WICKEDEST MAN.

He will be Hung in October His Career of Crime.

[From the Hartford Times, July 21.]

Wilson, the murderer, is to be hanged on the 13th of October next. The Supreme Court of Errors has heard the appeal of his able counsel and refused to grant him a new trial.

Wilson has written about one hundred pages of manuscript, giving an account of his life, and he proposes to surrender it only on condition that he is removed to the county jail, a subject on which he dwells with intense feeling. In this manuscript, which he entitles "Thirty-three Years in the Life of a Crack," he says he has broken out of nine State prisons, and that he has committed a very large number of burglaries—two or three hundred we believe. The first of his burglaries was committed in Philadelphia, when he was nineteen years old, in company with an experienced cracksman. They were to go halves in the plunder. Entering a jewelry shop they took watches and jewelry on which they realized $7,000, and his half, $3,500, gave him a good capital to start with. Since then he has tried his hand on banks, safes, jewelry and silk stores, in many places. He proposes to continue the narrative and expose certain receiving stores in New York and other places, which are kept by men who "carry their heads high in society."

He avers that his real name is Dan Kenth; that he was born in Belfast, Ireland; that his father was Irish and his mother Scotch; that he was brought to New York by his father when he was a child, and that his father packed up and went back to Ireland, soon after the Philadelphia burglary, saying he "would not stay here to be disgraced by a young vagabond of a son." He never saw his parents after that. Wilson says he was never taught at school, but learned to read and write in his own way, without much instruction.

Wilson seems to be quite confident he can take his own life at any time. But how he is to do it is a puzzle to those whose eyes are upon him at all times. Blood-letting, deadly poison, choking—all these, it is believed, can be prevented. But still Wilson is confident that he holds the pulsations of his own life in the palm of his hand, and has only to close his fingers to stop the beating of his hardened heart. He ignores religious counsel, and is as much a murderer and burglar to-day, defying the laws of God and man, as has been all through his career of crime for thirty-three years.

The wittiest paper of New York declared that California will this year contribute 3,540,000 doses of castor oil to the sum of human happiness. Ask the boys what they think of California.

Personal.

Why is this latest unpleasantness detrimental to Southern roads? It checks the traveling of *confederates*.

How do we know that both conductors were drunk? Because they both looked into a single berth and both saw double.

J. B. is out in a card, and denies that the lady was under his protection. This helps matters a little, though not much.

Why was J. D. awake and organizing treason in 1861, like J. D. in that sleeping car in 1871? Both wanted to be let alone.

What evidence have we that those conductors disbelieved the Scriptures? They thought it best that man should be alone.

In what way did J. D. obey the Scriptures? He took a humble position, so that when the conductor came along he was asked to go up higher.

Theologians teach us that man, in his second *birth*, *rises* from a lower to a higher order. J. D. reverses things, and *falls* from a higher to a lower *birth*.

What is the difference between J. D. and Mrs. Potiphar? and between that conductor and Paul Pry? Answers next month, or as soon as we can think of them.

SLOW PROGRESS.—In 1865 the war closed; the curtain fell in the last act, displaying J. D. enveloped in woman's clothes. On pulling aside the curtain in 1871, female garments were still visible. —*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A New York Physician Procures a Divorce From His Wife by Fraud and Perjury, and then Marries His Servant.

[From the Reading Times and Telegraph.]

The divorce laws of Indiana have long been a disgrace to a civilized country. A new illustration of what may be done through them has lately occurred. A certain Dr. Samuel D. Humphrey, residing at Patterson, N. Y., where he had a wife and two children, left home in the summer of 1870 for a visit to the West, ostensibly for the purpose of seeking a new locality for the practice of his profession. His wife soon received letters from him from La Fayette, Ind., stating that he had opened an office there and that his success was fair. Letters were at first warm and affectionate, but soon grew short, cold and formal. Suspicion was excited, an attorney at Lafayette was written to, and the wife, accompanied by one of her children, soon after made a visit to the place. She there ascertained that her husband had taken with him from the vicinity of Patterson a woman of bad character who had for a short time been a servant in the family.

He next made application in a neighboring county for a divorce, alleging that he had been a resident of Indiana for one year, whereas in point of fact he had been there less than four months, and that his wife had abandoned him. His wife and her friends had no suspicion of what was going on until some months after the divorce had been granted and the husband had married the woman whom he had taken with him. The evidence on which the divorce was procured has been abstracted from the records, so that it is impossible to ascertain who the witness or witnesses were, or what they swore to.

The curious fact is that, although a divorce should be procured in Indiana by the most flagrant fraud and perjury, the Courts there hold that they have no power to review the decree, and that the divorce is irrevokable. Upon ascertaining how the case stood, the wife published a statement of facts in the Lafayette *Courier*, and on the following night the doctor, with his new wife, disappeared, without leaving his address.

The victim of the fraud is a most excellent and intelligent lady, of the purest character, who now finds herself with her two children, fine little boys of six and eight years of age, deserted and homeless. Until the time that her husband left her, married life had been a most happy one, and she had no suspicion of the infidelity of her husband until she discovered that he had been divorced and married again.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Marriage and Maternity.

From the San Francisco Examiner, July 14.

Mrs. Stanton delivered her lecture on "Marriage and Maternity" yesterday afternoon, before an audience composed exclusively of ladies, if we except the *Chronicle* reporter, to whom we are indebted for the extracts subjoined. The lecture has in it so many good points, so much of sound advice to female humanity, that it would be wrong confine it to the small circle of those who were so fortunate as to be present at its delivery. We willingly give space in our columns to the most important subject treated, believing that the dissemination of such information will work great benefit to every one of our lady subscribers. Mrs. Stanton says:

We must educate our daughters in this order. First—To regard their own lives and bodies, and the laws which govern them. Second—Their duty as parents. Third—Their duties as citizens. Fourth—To supply life with its luxuries and opperies. But now we reverse this order. Our daughters learn music and worsted, and silly arts and accomplishments; but not a thought or word is given to their development as wives, as mothers, or as citizens. We, who have reached and passed middle life, cannot do much in this matter to remedy it as concerns ourselves; but we can for our children—to train and teach them that their coming lives will find grand positions in their various spheres. I would have mothers feel that their daughters have full and equal rights in all things with their brothers; and that they are entitled to be so considered in the world's opinion. It is a divine right of woman that she may do, and do rightly, whatever it is right that man may do.

The idea that woman is weak inherently is a grand mistake. She is physically weak because she neglects her baths—because she violates every law of her nature and her God—because she dresses in a way that would kill a man. I feel it to be my mission to arouse every woman to bring up her daughter without breaking her up in doing so. Our female idea of dress is all wrong. My girlhood was spent mostly in the open air. I early imbibed the idea that a girl was just as good as a boy, and I carried it out. I would walk five miles before breakfast, or ride ten on horseback. After I was married I wore my clothing sensibly. The weight hung none on my shoulders. I never compressed my body out of its natural shape. My first four children were born, and I suffered very little. I then made up my mind that it was totally unnecessary for me to suffer at all, so I dressed lightly, walked every day, lived as much as possible in the open air, ate no condiments or spices, kept quiet, listened to music, looked at pictures, read poetry. The night before the birth of the child I walked three miles. The child was born without a particle of pain. I bathed it and dressed it, and it weighed ten and a half pounds. That same day I dined with the family. Everybody said I would surely die, but I never had a return of one moment's inconvenience from it.

Another idea: It is of more importance what kind of a child we raise than how many. It is better to produce one man than twelve jackasses. We have got jackasses enough; let us go into the man business. Suppose our great statesmen, Clay, Webster, and others like them, had had only the society of refined and educated women, they would not have, as they did, looked upon women only as a physical light. If men have dolls for wives, they will seek the society of intellectual courtesans. We must have a new type of womanhood. We need it more than gold. Courtesans ruled France and brought her to ruin. Courtesans will rule this country unless woman rises to her true dignity. The old idea of the oak and the vine is pretty, but it is mere poetry; the emergencies of life prove its falsity—the lightning strikes them both alike.

AN ABSURD CUSTOM.—Shortly after the accession of James I., when Scotch gentlemen were beginning to feel at home in London, Lord Harewood gave a dinner party to which were invited a number of courtiers and officers, both civil and military. After the bottle had circulated a few times, General S——, an English trooper and reckless *bon vivant*, arose and said: 'Gentlemen, when I am in my cups, and the generous wine begins to warm my blood, I have an absurd custom of railing against the Scotch. Knowing my weakness, I hope no gentleman in the company will take it amiss." He sat down, and a Highland chief, Sir Robert Bleskie, of Blair Atholl, presenting a front like an old battleworn tower, quietly arose and remarked:—"Gentlemen, when I am in my cups, and the generous wine begins to warm my blood, if I hear a man rail against the Scotch, I have an absurd custom of kicking him at once out of the company. Knowing my weakness, I hope no gentleman will take it amiss." It may be needless to add that General S—— did not on that occasion suffer himself to follow his usual custom.

There is a story told of the officers of a British ship dining with a mandarin at Canton. One of the guests wished a second helping of a savory stew, which he thought was some kind of duck. Not knowing a word of Chinese he held his plate to the host, saying, with a smiling approval, "Quack, quack, quack!" Imagine how his countenance fell when the host, pointing to the dish, responded, "Bow, ow, ow!"

It is understood that the money paid to Ingersoll and Tweed for chairs for the ten city armories, at the rate of five dollars each, a reasonable price for a chair for such purpose, would purchase a compact row of them nearly eighteen miles long, or almost two miles of solid chair material for each armory. "If there be" any necessity for so much sitting accommodation in these drill-rooms, what on "airth" would these regiments require in the field.—*Buffalo Express.*

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Perfect in construction and finish. Has the genuine Force Feed. Never chokes or clogs. Does not break grain. Always sows evenly. Is easily and quickly changed from Double to Single rank. Is the simplest and most easily regulated Drill made. Is evenly balanced, and of light draft. Made of different sizes. Always gives satisfaction.
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[August13-w7m]

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The whole world challenged to produce a Family Sewing Machine that will sew as *light* and as *heavy*; light running and easily operated. The best machine for use, the easiest to sell, the most durable—will last a lifetime. Lock stitch, noiseless, attachments unequaled. A good business may be established in any city or town in the United States. This machine has established its superiority in every instance where it has come in competition with any machine in the market. Men with capital are finding it to their advantage to make the sale of this machine their exclusive business. Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Machines guaranteed as represented. Address
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jy27-wcow11t (13)

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ESTABLISHED IN 1856.
THE ONLY RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION IN THE COUNTRY!
$35,000 IN VALUABLE PRIZES!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED SEPTEMBER 11TH.
One Prize $3,000 in American Gold!
One Prize $2,000 in American Silver
One Prize $1,000 in Greenbacks!
ONE HORSE AND BUGGY, WITH SILVER MOUNTED HARNESS, WORTH $600!
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500!
FIVE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES WORTH $100 EACH!
500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches worth from $20 to $500 each.
WHOLE NUMBER GIFTS. 4,000 TICKETS LIMITED TO 35,000.
AGENTS WANTED to SELL TICKETS, TO WHOM LIBERAL PREMIUMS WILL BE PAID.
Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty-five Tickets $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th St., Cincinnati O.
aug3-w9t

For Sale or Exchange.
THE half of the Imperial Mills at Maumee, O., runs by water, has five pair of burrs, is now and in complete order. Cost $25,000 and rents for $3,500 per year. Address for particulars,
O. WHITE & SON, Agents.
jy27-w4w(3) Toledo, Ohio.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY,
128 Second Avenue, N. Y. Winter Session begins 1st of October. For particulars, address the Secretary, EMILY BLACKWELL, M. D.
jun29-w13t

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS!—Send for a pack of the NEW ENCHANTED CARDS. They whip every time. Enclose 4 and two stamps to O. J. MALLISON, Box 870 Boston, Mass.
jun27-w4w(3)

$10 A DAY, with Stencil Tools. Samples free. Address A. SHAHAM, Spring field, Vt.
jun22-w13w(3)

Psychomancy.

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$250 a Month easily made with Stencil Dies. Samples, FREE. S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt. jun8-w26-6mos*

$375 A MONTH—Horse and outfit furnished. Address, NOVELTY CO., Saco, Maine. ap26w1yr-73

$35 Per week to active, energetic agents, to sell our new and valuable linen lone. Address Southwestern Manufacturing Co., Pleasanton, Kan. jy20-w4w*64* (13)

Wanted. 100,000 Men
To labor at their homes or travel part or all of the time. Will send a sample free to commence work with. M. M. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa. jy20-w4w*64* (13)

WANTED—AGENTS, everywhere, to canvass for our great DOLLAR Paper. A fine $2.00 Steel Engraving given to every subscriber. Extraordinary inducements. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Boston, Mass. aug3w2w*72* (13)

AGENTS WANTED—We desire to leave one of our Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines in every town as an advertisement. A special offer. Address, with stamp, UNION SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE CO., Philadelphia, Pa. aug3w4w*64* (13)

Agents! Read This!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A Salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER, & CO., Marshall, Mich. feb25w26-52

Farmers, Mechanics and Workers
Can make $50 to $150 per month with our Books, Maps, Pictures and Chromos.
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WANTED—AGENTS, ($20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock-stitch*" (alike on both sides), and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. apr26w1yr-73

WANTED—AGENTS—For our Great Railroad and Distance Map of the United States, with every Station and Distances between all Stations in plain figures, Towns, Cities and Villages, containing a vast amount of Statistical information invaluable to business men; it is without exception the most accurate and latest work of the kind. Send for Circulars. CLOSSON & TIMBERLAKE, Publishers, No. 177 West Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. july27w3w-458

$150 A MONTH! EMPLOYMENT! EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!
A premium HORSE and WAGON for Agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years, to sell the Buckeye $60.00 Schuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low priced, licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo. jan19-w1y-64

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE YEAR OF BATTLES, A History of the Franco-German War. By Brockett. Accurate, reliable and complete, in English and German. Send $1.25 for outfit, and secure the best territory at once. GOODSPEED & CO., 148 Lake St., Chicago, or New York. may1w4mo.

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AGENTS READ THIS!—One agent reports 600 orders in a few weeks; another 47 in a few days; another 10 in one day—for the New Illustrated Book, "PHYSICAL TRAINING OF CHILDREN." Commended by the most eminent men. Every body wants it. It attracts, wins, sells, and delivers grandly. NEW WORLD PUBLISHING CO., 178 West Fourth St., Cincinnati., O. july6 w6t (4)

Agents Wanted for
SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE
This book gives the very cream of Science, its thrilling realities, wonderful discoveries, and sparkling gems; God's six days' work; and the interesting history of the world, and its inhabitants in the long ages before Adam. It harmonizes the Bible and Science. Everybody wants it. Experienced agents will secure territory immediately. Address for circular, ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 139 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. may11w13t*

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell our new religious work,
The Land of Sacred Mystery.
The most fascinating and popular religious work ever published. Containing nothing of a sectarian character, it is highly recommended by clergymen and the religious press of every denomination. Largest commissions given, and extra inducements offered. Experienced agents, ladies and clergymen will find this a very desirable book to sell. Early applicants secure choice of territory. For circulars, &c., address QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, O. apr22w13t4.

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A new and elegant Illustrated Work, by
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Travels, Adventures, Miscellaneous, etc. The choicest of his latest literary productions; with a Biographical Sketch of the author, and a splendid Portrait, on steel. Edited by
Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson.
A Fascinating, Valuable and very Saleable Book.
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LARGE COMMISSION AND EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN.
For Descriptive Circulars and Terms, address the Publisher,
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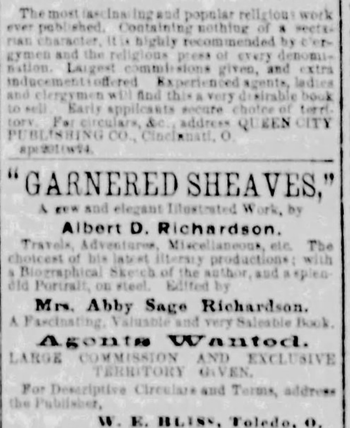
Physical Life of Man and Woman,
OR, ADVICE TO BOTH SEXES—a plain, decorous and thoroughly scientific treatise, from the latest English, German and French works, covering a difficult yet all important field of advice to Maiden, Wife, Mother, Husband and Son. The work is a complete compendium of the laws whose observance brings health and happiness, and whose infraction, disease and misery. It is moral and chaste throughout, and is couched in language that cannot offend the most fastidious delicacy. For full description, with terms and table of contents, address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, or JONES, JUNKIN & CO., Chicago. feb25w13t41



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Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
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GRANVILLE (O.) FEMALE COLLEGE, now in its 20th year, offers unsurpassed facilities for a full and thorough course of study. Expenses low. Next session commences WM. F. BARROWS, President.

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VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters. Millions bear testimony to the wonderful curative powers of these Bitters. They are not a vile fancy drink made of poor rum, whiskey, proof spirits and refuse stuff, to please the taste, but a true Medicine, made from the native herbs found on the Pacific coast of California, free from all alcoholic stimulants. They are the great blood purifier and life giving principle, a perfect Renovator of the system. No person can take these Bitters and remain long unwell.
They are a Gentle Purgative and Tonic, FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Bitters have no equal.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, they are excellent.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring Worms, Scald head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system are effectually destroyed and removed.
For Female Complaints, in Young or Old, Married or Single, at the dawn of Womanhood or at the Turn of Life, these Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.
Cleanse the Vitiated Bl

Religious Reading.

REST, WEARY SOULS.

BY J. HIS NEWTON.

Does the Gospel-Word proclaim
Rest for those who weary be?
Then, my soul, put to thy claim,
Sure that promise speaks to thee;
Marks of grace I can not show,
All my failings in my breast;
Yet, I weary am, I know,
And the weary long for rest.

Burdened with a load of sin,
Harassed with tormenting doubt,
Hourly conflicts from within,
Hourly conflicts from without;
All my strength in vain I try,
Sunk I must almost despair;
Sure upon the earth is none
Can more weary be than I.

In the ark the weary dove
Found a welcome resting-place;
Thus my spirit longs to prove
Rest in Christ, the ark of grace.
Tempest-tossed I long have been,
And the flood increases fast;
Open, Lord, and take me in,
Till the storm be over past.

Safely lodged within thy breast,
What a wondrous change I find!
Now I know thy promised rest
Can compose a troubled mind;
You that weary are, like me,
Hearken to the Gospel call;
To the ark of refuge flee,
Jesus will receive you all!

Sense shines with a double lustre when it is sent in humanity. An able and yet humble man, is a jewel worth a kingdom.

Inviolable fidelity, good humor and complacency of temper, outhive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible.

We suffer more from anger and grief, than from the very things for which we anger and grieve.

The most foolish thing in the world is said to be "to bow to the rich till you are unable to stand erect in the presence of an honest man."

A pure character is like polished steel—if dimmed by breath, it almost instantly recovers its brightness.

Value the friendship of him who stands by you in the storm; swarms of insects will surround you in the sunshine.

If truth be established, objections are nothing. The one is founded on our knowledge, the other in our ignorance.

Great talkers are like broken pitchers—everything runs out of them.

Joys are the flowers dropped in our paths by the hand of Providence.

Apathy is one of the worst moral diseases, as it not only incapacitates us from combating the encroachments of vice, but closes every avenue of our souls to the approach of virtue.

A friend should be one in whose understanding and virtue we can equally confide, and whose opinion we can value at once for its justness and sincerity.

What is a true friend? A true friend is he who not only shows himself so when the frowns of misfortune fall upon us, but even when we treat him as a foe, builds friendship's altar higher and firmer with the very stones cast against him by our folly.

Make a point never so clear, it is great odds that a man whose habits and the bent of whose mind lie a contrary way, shall be unable to comprehend it, so weak a thing is conviction with inclination.

When men are most sure and arrogant, they are commonly, the most mistaken, and have then given views to passion, without the proper deliberation and suspense which can alone secure them from the greatest absurdities.

There was a great master among the Jews, who bade his scholars consider and tell him what was the best way wherein a man should always keep. One came and said that there was nothing better than a "good eye," which means in their language a liberal and contented mind; another said that a "good companion" was the best thing in the world; and a third preferred a man who could foresee things to come, that is a "wise person." But at last in came Eleazer, and he said "a good heart" was better than them all. "True," said the master, "thou hast comprehended in two words all that the rest have said; for he that hath a good heart will be both contented, and a good companion, and a good neighbor, and will easily see what is fit to be done by him."

Some men look at religion as they look at the sun—when it is undergoing an eclipse. And even then they make their examination through a well-smutted glass. We stumble upon men daily who keep by them a sort of museum of mediums through which they invariably gaze when they assume to make up an opinion, or pass a judgment, respecting any doctrine or thing pertaining to the gospel. If there is a very crooked deacon or a highly inconsistent professor within the range of either his acquaintance, or his hear-say, then, rely upon it, that crooked deacon or inconsistent professor is sure to be laid by, in very precious store, for convenient use upon every occasion when the matter of religion is to undergo any consideration.

No lessons leave a more abiding impression than those which gently drop into the mind at the fireside. No fun is more tickling, or leaves behind it less regrets. No history is purer, as a whole than fireside history, and none live longer or more lovingly in remembrance. He who cannot look forward with yearning desires to fireside enjoyment, as the staple enjoyment of life, is greatly to be pitied, and, if the cause be in himself, greatly to be blamed.

It is said that once in a company of literary gentlemen, Mr. Webster was asked if he could comprehend how Jesus Christ could be both God and man. "No, sir," he replied; and added, "I should be ashamed to acknowledge him as my Saviour if I could comprehend him. If I could comprehend him, he could be no greater than myself. Such is my consciousness of sin and consciousness of my inability to save myself, that I feel I need a superhuman Saviour, one so great and glorious that I can not comprehend him."

What a delightful assurance has the child of God in the fact that no land through which his journey lies is so weary and desolate but there lies all across it the shadow of a great Rock! *It is the presence of Jesus.* Let us dwell in this broad shadow always. How refreshing the peaceful stillness at Jesus' side! "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, *and I will give you rest.*"

You have as much right to ask God for success in business, and in all your affairs that are in harmony with the Christian spirit, as the minister to ask for guidance in his sphere of action. Business may be just as sacred as preaching. It is the spirit of consecration, rather than its outward life, which is acceptable. There is, alas! oftentimes less devotion in the pulpit than in the counting-room and pew. But in the various departments of activity, in all the numberless experiences of the probationary state—amidst its hopes and fears, its trials and joys—we still "have need of patience."

Reverses will come, for such is the order of life; they approach unheralded and unbidden, like a summer cloud. Life is full of enigmas; many of its events seem anomalous. Disappointments must often arise, our plans be disarranged, and our brightest prospects blighted. Human ingenuity cannot prevent disaster, or allay sorrow. As we cannot conjecture what the future will be, we have simply to wait its developments and ponder its issues—trusting to Him who is "too wise to err, too good to be unkind."

To Correspondents.

POLAR, Knightstown Ind.—Your note is before us but not the sketch. Will be pleased to do as you request when it is received. In private notes to Editors, correspondents should always give names of articles, sketches or stories forwarded, so that if the two become separated, the one will assist in tracing up the other.

J. C. RICHMOND, Salem.—Your note is not definite enough to assist us in finding the article inquired for. Write again, giving title, P. O. address &c.

R. B. FULTON, Love Lake, Mo., asks:—"1. Why is the key of C in music called natural? 2. Why was the letter C selected in preference to any other letter of the scale as a starting point from which to transpose the scale. 3. Do the Coreans acknowledge or recognize international law? 4. When was Missouri admitted into the Union?" 1. It is the only key that the scale can be played or sung without the aid of flats or sharps. It is termed the natural key or scale, because it can be produced without the aid of sharp or flat signs. In every other diatonic major scale, sharps and flats are required to place the semi-tones in their proper places. 2. If we transpose the scale through all its different keys, we shall find that every scale a fifth higher than the preceding one, will require an additional sharp, and in descending, each one a fifth below a preceding one, will require an added flat. If we make C scale the starting point we have the regular succession throughout. Thus, C natural; G, a fifth above, one sharp; D, a fifth above G, two sharps, and so on.

3. According to their own communication the Coreans do not recognize the law of nations. 4. Missouri was admitted into the Union, Dec 14, 1821.

A. O. MILLER, Sinks Grove West Virginia desires to purchase a first class microscope—In such a case it is better to intrust the purchase to some friend visiting any of the Eastern Cities or Cincinnati, Pittsburgh &c. In any of the Cities referred to you will doubtless find instruments to suit you, but your purchase should be made after due inspection. Any of the dealers can advertise in the BLADE at the usual rates.

W. H. A.—Your questions are a little after the incoherent order. If you read carefully, any good work on Geography and Astronomy you will glean the information you meant to ask for, and will see where you shape your questions awkwardly. The "tropics" are placed 23½ degrees north and south of the equator, because such lines mark the limit of the apparent motion of the sun northward or southward. That is, a point 23½ degrees north of the Equator, is the farthest point north on which the sun shines directly down, and in the same way, a point 23½ degrees south of the equator, is the farthest point south that receives the direct rays of the sun. On the 21st of June the sun is directly over the Northern Tropic. At this point, the apparent motion changes and it recedes or moves southward again until on Dec. 21st, he is directly over the Southern tropic. Now notice that the sun is never directly over any point north of 23½ degrees north of the equator, &c., and you have the reason why the tropics are so placed.

The day begins for you at just where you happen to be, and for the emperor of China at his palace. The more you think about the question, the plainer will you see that you should not have asked it. The sun shines in at the north window of a house standing "square with the world" in our latitude on a summer morning, because, as has been remarked above, he is at that time at the farthest point north. Generalized, the question amounts to little.

The motion of the earth is not uniform, but is most rapid when the sun is nearest to the earth. Solar days are unequal, and to avoid inconvenience, &c., astronomers employ a *mean* or average solar day whose length is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in a year. Clocks are regulated to indicate mean solar time instead of apparent solar time, and a clock so regulated will naturally vary a little from apparent time as marked by the sun.

St. John's Day, June 24, is the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist. He was considered the patron saint of architects, and as such was held in special honor by the ancient Masons.

BLADE READER.—The institution referred to is reliable.

BURT, Shelbyville, Mo., makes a point against S. C. Thompson & Co. to the effect that their failure was a cooked up affair—The impression among business men is to the contrary. S. C. Thompson & Co. were square dealing men, and their failure to them was a misfortune. They were thrown into bankruptcy as have been thousands of other business men aiming to do business on the square.

GIFT ENTERPRISE, Jamestown, Pa.—We know nothing about the establishment named in the advertisement forwarded.

"A SOLDIER, Fort Union, New Mexico.—The institution is as stated in the announcement.

ROMEO asks: "1st. Can the Neosho Valley & Texas Railroad, in Kansas, give good title to land? 2d. Are the lands timbered, and watered by springs, &c. 3d. Can soldiers sell their claims? 4th. Do we have to pay all cash for a homestead, &c.?"—The name of the Company is Missouri & Texas Railway Company, and of course they can give good titles to lands sold. All the questions asked were answered weeks ago. Timbered land, well watered, can be secured, and also prairie land. Questions three and four are not understood. The lands of the Railroad Company are for *sale*, not subject to entry, and the purchaser after securing a title can do as he pleases with the land. If Romeo means to ask whether he can sell his land entered under the homestead law we say no, without he forfeits his title. For a homestead under the homestead law the soldiers pay nothing except fees. If he purchases land of the Railroad company he pays according to advertised terms. For further information as to lands of the Railroad Company, address Isaac T. Goodnow, Neosho Falls, Kansas.

C. C. CRANDALL, Center Valley, Ind., asks: "Which are the three largest cities in the world? What nations are Scandinavian and from what is the name derived?"—The three largest cities in the world are Pekin in China, London in England, and Paris France. The estimated population of Jeddo in Japan is about the same as that of Paris. Ancient Scandinavia included Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland. The inhabitants are still spoken of as Scandinavians and the name Scandinavian is derived from the old name of the country.

W. M. TURNER, Danville, Iowa—Letters to Dr. Miller cannot be answered until his return.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Willenk, N. Y.—Your question in regard to Woman Suffrage papers was answered two or three weeks ago. The *Revolution* is published at No. 11, Fulton street, New York.

A SERGEANT'S WIFE.—The matter would be difficult to arrange as you suggest. The person who pre-empts land or enters under the soldiers' homestead act, must do so as the head of a family, widow, &c., &c. Your husband in this case must take the initiative. The other questions will be referred to Dr. Miller on his return.

PHONOGRAPHER, Beloit, Wisconsin.—We know of no paper devoted specially to phonetic reform. A paper of this kind was formerly published in Cincinnati, but we find no announcement of its publication now. Cannot cite you to any books published in the phonetic alphabet.

A POOR GIRL, who neglects to give her post-office address, sends a formidable statement which, boiled down, is to the effect that a young man has been "courtin'" her for two years, has declared his love, and declared also, that if she does not marry him, he has no desire to live, &c., &c., after the highest order of heroics of the sensational school. She does not love this man and thinks she never can. She asks what she must do.—It is a terrible thing to a man who earnestly loves to be rejected. It would be a more terrible thing for a woman to marry a man she did not love. If you reject the man, you make him unhappy—we will say miserable. If you marry him without love you bring unhappiness and misery to both. Your duty then is plain. Reject the offer kindly and firmly.

SUBSCRIBER, Maryland.—Your "Ingenious Judge" is old and isn't a puzzle at all—simply an anecdote. As it has been going the rounds in the papers for years, we decline to publish.

A SUBSCRIBER'S SON, Deerfield, Ohio, asks:—"1st. Should a fellow when purchasing a County right, obtain letters patent with the deed? 2nd. Should a patent deed for a county right be recorded? If so, why? 3d. Should a patent deed for a township right be stamped? 4th. Should a fellow have a license to sell patent rights?" 1. The deed of conveyance conveying the right &c., is all that the purchaser receives. 2. The deed should be recorded at the Patent office within three months after the date thereof, because if it is not, it is void as against any subsequent purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration &c. 3. The deed requires a stamp. 4. License is not required.

PROSPECTIVE INVENTOR asks:—"Will you inform me through the correspondence column, what it costs to obtain a Patent Right, or if the charges vary according to the invention? Upon what conditions do they base their charges."—Under the new law the fees are: On filing application $15; on issue of patent $20. If a caveat (asking for protection of right until invention is matured) is filed, the fee for this is $10. There are other incidental expenses.

V. A. N., asks:—"1. What are the Catacombs of Paris? Was the building material of the city taken from them? 2. Was there ever a law passed by Congress exempting a soldier who had served three years in the army from working on the roads?" 1. Immense quarries of limestone underlie nearly one-sixth of the surface of Paris. From the quarries were taken, it is said, 324,000,000 cubic feet of stone for building purposes. In 1784, these underground chambers were used as receptacles for the remains of the dead removed from the cemeteries, and they then took the name of Catacombs. 2. We find no record of such law. The matter of working on the roads would more naturally come under the management of the State authorities.

F. R. O. G., Kenosha, Wis., writes:—"I would like to learn German. What books are required and where can I get them? Can I not learn enough to make it pay, without a teacher? 2. What is the principal difference between the Republican party and the Democratic party? 3. What is, or what is meant, by a Democratic or Republican platform? 4. What is meant by the "New Political Departure?" 5. Can any one learn to be a good short-hand writer in the time Prof. Gray advertises in your paper—four weeks?"—You need simply a good German grammar, such as is used in schools, and the companionship of some German. The book you can purchase at the bookstores in your nearest city or you can have the dealer order one for you. You can learn German without the aid of a special teacher, if you have any German acquaintances to whom you can refer. The difficulty is in getting the sounds, which cannot be represented on paper as they should be. If you have no one to give these sounds correctly you are constantly in danger of going wrong and of having to unlearn what you learn. Any German lad with a fair education can help you much, however, even if he chatters only boyish talk to you. Many people have learned German without books, simply by talking with Germans. This is a good way to commence the study of the language. 2. The principal difference between the two parties is seen in the record for the past ten years. The Democratic party opposed the amendments to the Constitution; advocated and still advocates the old doctrine of State sovereignty in opposition to the present idea of the Federal Government. The Republican party is emphatically the Union party, which makes the country as a nation superior to the State; it is the party of progress, as it has led the way in all the great reforms, and as it has corrected some of the greatest evils that had grown up with our system of government. The Republican party favored the emancipation of the slaves; the Democratic party opposed. The Republican party extended the suffrage to the colored people; the Democratic party opposed. The spirit of the two parties remains the same. 3. A political platform is the declaration of principles of the party. 4. The "new departure" means the new policy of the Democratic party in acquiescing in the Constitutional amendments which they before had declared illegal, &c.—that is, they accept the amendments as accomplished facts, without endorsing the measures. 5. You can master the principles in the time specified perhaps, but you cannot become a practical short hand writer without months and years of practice. Hundreds master the principles while one becomes a reporter.

CONSTANT READER, Cottonville, Iowa, asks: "Can or will you publish the articles of agreement between Sherman and Johnson; if not, where can I get them? 2. Is General Sturgis in the service of the United States at the present time?"—The articles of agreement between Generals Sherman and Johnson you will find in nearly any history of the war. We cannot publish them at this late date. 2. General Samuel D. Sturgis was appointed Colonel of the Seventh Regiment U. S. Cavalry May 6, 1869, and is still in the service.

R. R. FRYAR, Amherst, Wis., writes: "I had a brother killed in the army and buried in Charles county, Va. Please tell me in your answers to correspondents how I can find out if his remains have been removed and where they are deposited?"—Write first to the Adjutant General of Wisconsin, who can inform you if the remains have been removed to any of the National Cemeteries.

JOHN MCGEE, Montezuma, Ohio, is dissatisfied with the rules in common use for measuring lumber in logs. He wants something accurate and practical and don't want any of the plans given in the "ready reckoner," &c. Can some of our lumber men come to his assistance? 2. It is better to say Rev. A. W. Brown than Rev. Mr. A. W. Brown, the "Mr." being superfluous. Rev. Dr. S. N. Rogers, means that Mr. Rogers is not only a minister, but that he is a Doctor of Divinity, and the two titles in this case are proper. "Rev. Mr. J. W. Ingersoll, D. D." is wrong. In a previous number of the Weekly this subject was discussed at length. We cannot go over the ground again.

A LUMBERMAN wishes to know the weight of a cubic foot of wood—say oak or pine. As no two kinds of wood weigh the same, the question is very indefinite.—A cubic foot of white oak weighs 54 pounds; a cubic foot of white pine 30 pounds.

F. H. LYONS, Ohio:—The Ohio Medical College is located at Cincinnati. Starling Medical College is located at Columbus. Your other questions should be answered by your family physician.

A READER, Ontario, Indiana, asks:—"Is there a line of steamers from either Detroit or Chicago through the lakes to Duluth? If not, can one go from either Detroit or Chicago to Duluth by the lakes? What would be the expense of the passage? Are the winters severe at Duluth?"—There are lines of steamers from Detroit and Chicago to Duluth. We cannot answer as to expense of passage. The winters at Duluth are perhaps severer than where you are now located, but not much.—The other questions are deferred for more definite information.

CORRESPONDENT, Atchison, Kansas.—We can tell you nothing about the cost of an artificial arm. Advise you not to invest in one, unless you do it after experimenting with one and thoroughly understanding the case. If you should visit St. Louis or Cincinnati, you will have no difficulty in finding a place to make a purchase.

ENQUIRER, Magnolia, Iowa, asks:—"1. What is the area and population of Oregon? 2. What are the principal grains and fruits grown there? 3. Is irrigation necessary in in all parts of the territory? 4. Are the schools supported by public land or by subscription?"—The area is about 90,000 square miles; population about 90,000. 2. About the same as are grown in Iowa. 3. Irrigation is not any more necessary in the farming regions of Oregon than it is in your own State. And Oregon is a State and not a territory. 4. The school system of Oregon is much the same as that of Ohio and eastern States.

LINA KEENE, Irondale, Ohio, is in a distressed frame of mind because men call their guns, watches or any kind of machine, "she." She enters a protest and wants to stop the practice. She expresses the hope that at least sangers, cannons, guns, plows and watches may not be called "she." All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. RINKLE, Millersburg, Pa.—Don't understand your questions. They don't read right.—Submit the patent medicine question to your lawyer. Your arithmetical question, "A tree is 60 feet high, which is 5-6 of 6-7 of the length of its shadow diminished by 20 feet—required, the length of the shadow."—We should solve in this way: If 60 feet is 5-7 of the length of the shadow diminished by 20 feet, then 60 feet is 5-7 of the number of feet which added to 20 feet will give the length of the shadow. If 60 is 5-7, the number is 84, and the length of the shadow is 84 plus 20=104 feet. Proof: 60 is the 5-7 of 104 diminished by 20. Your answer, 118 feet, comes we think, from a misstatement of your question in algebraical form. 60 is not the 5-7 of 118 diminished by 20. The equation 60=5-7 x—20 is not a correct statement, because the proposition is not that 60 feet is 5-7 of the shadow diminished by 20, that is, is not 5-7 x—20, but that 60 feet is 5-7 of the quantity represented by x—20 or the whole shadow diminished by 20. Reasoning in this way, we have the equation:

60=5-7 (x—20) or 420=5 x—100. Then 5 x=520 and x=104.

JOHN GARRISON, Pleasantville Iowa—You must make out a clearer statement of your case. You give no facts on which to base any opinion of your claim.

KING SOLOMON—"Betsey and I are out" was published in the Daily in April. It did not appear in the Weekly. We can't testify as to the story inquired for, at this date.

FRANCIS JONES, Gorham, Fulton county, Ohio—As you will need an authoritative decision on the points mentioned, you had better forward a clear statement of facts to Gen. Geo. B. Wright, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs.

G. T. C. writes:—"A soldier has two discharges and a medal. He came to Kansas in January 1870; took a homestead and paid government fees. He desires to know if he cannot have his money returned, and asks how he shall proceed to get it." Soldiers as well as others must pay the Government fees at the office. They receive the land free but the Register's fees are exacted in all cases.

MRS. N. S. asks:—"Where and when was Gen. Jackson of Revolutionary fame, born? Who was it that fined him at New Orleans, and what was it for?"—Gen. Andrew Jackson, famous as a military man on account of his Indian campaigns and his campaign in 1814 against the British at New Orleans, was born in the Waxhaw settlement, North Carolina, March 15, 1767, and died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee, June 1845. Gen Jackson, in undertaking the defense of New Orleans, proclaimed martial law. He had many enemies in the city, and one of these, M. Louallier, of the State Legislature, he had arrested. Judge Hall, of the U. S. District Court, granted Louallier's petition for writ of habeas corpus.—Gen. Jackson thereupon arrested Judge Hall, had him imprisoned, and finally sent him out of the city. When martial law was abrogated in March 1815, Judge Hall returned, had Gen. Jackson arrested, and fined him $1,000 for contempt of Court. This, the General paid himself, although the money was refunded in 1844, by act of Congress.

EAST INDIAMAN does not like our answer about the English blowing the Sepoys from the cannon's mouth. We advise him to read the answer again, so that he may understand our view, as he does not now. And then we whisper to him that we don't care whether he likes the answer or not.—We probably understand military regulations and laws as well as our correspondent, as he will learn on investigation.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

MONTREAL, August 5.—The excitement in regard to the Cuban enlistments still continued. Two Quebec filibusters named Genereux and Martineau, have been impeached by the recomrade filibusters of Montreal, and on application of the Spanish Consul at Quebec, Judge Doust forthwith issued warrants at Quebec for the apprehension of Major William Robison and James L. Starnes both members of the Prince of Wales Rifles here. Their cases were before the court when Starnes was held for further evidence and Major Robinson admitted to bail for his appearance and examination.

PARIS, August 6.—Gen. Vinoy, in a communication to the official journal, explains with much warmth his gratitude for England's generosity during the late war. He names battle fields in which the valor and humanity of the English were equally conspicuous.

LONDON, August 6.—The authorities of Dublin have forbidden the holding of the public meeting called for the purpose of demanding the release of Irish political offendeas.

MADRID, August 6.—Four newly discovered accomplices in the assassination of Marshal Prim, have been summoned to trial. Among them is an aid-de-camp of the Duke of Montpensier. The Duke himself has been summoned as a witness.

LONDON, (Eve.) August 6.—The Paris journals say that the condition of affairs in Algiers is still critical. Some of the commanders refuse to obey orders, and the General Commanding threatens to resign.

DUBLIN, August 6.—In spite of the prohibition of the authorities, the friends of amnesty attempted to hold a meeting this afternoon in Phœnix Park. Mr. Smyth, member of Parliament, Mr. Sullivan, editor of the Nation, and Mr. John Sullivan Byrn, of the Irishman, entered the park with a large crowd. Police Superintendent Haw, standing on the Wellington monument, ordered Smyth and his followers to desist, when he was hurled to the bottom of the monument and barbarously maltreated. A fearful riot ensued. The police charged upon the mob and beat and kicked men, women and children indiscriminately. The fight lasted half an hour, when the police having been reinforced, succeeded in dispersing the rioters. Smyth, Sullivan and a man named Nolan were badly wounded, and over a hundred injured have been taken to the hospitals. The authorities are firm in their determination to prevent a meeting, and the leaders of the attempt to-day will be prosecuted.

A Port au Prince letter of the 13th ult. says President Baez of San Domingo, is distributing among the Haytien insurgents, partisans of the late President Salnave, arms and munitions of war received from New York, and that the Haytien government in retaliation has ordered 5,000 troops to the frontier with an order to make reprisals and shoot every one found under arms. Baez in his recent engagement with Cabral at San Juan, took fourteen prisoners, all of whom he shot immediately, but four days after Cabral retook San Juan, and reinforced and supplied it with arms. He will establish a provisional government in the south of the Island, and at once commence more active operations against Baez. Crops in Hayti promise a large yield.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Napoleon recently declared that France will not allow free trade principles to be torn to pieces.

Three hundred workmen employed in the coal pits in Norfolk have struck, in consequence of receiving their pay only fortnightly from the purveyor, and trouble is expected.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 4.—The committee of the Assembly reported unfavorably on the proposal to transfer the Chamber to Paris.

It is said the question of a prolongation of the powers of Thiers as Chief Executive will be allowed to go by default.

The siege of Paris is to be raised on the 15th.

The government will soon introduce in the Assembly action against the International Society.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A special London dispatch says: A letter of Empress Eugenie to the Czar, just published in the Paris journals, alludes to the friendly power which had expressed a desire to interfere in favor of France after the surrender of Sedan—that power was Russia. Emperor Alexander sent a dispatch to the Empress Regent, immediately after the surrender of Sedan, offering to intervene on the basis of integrity of the French territory. Alexander in the same dispatch informed the Empress that he had earnestly recommended to the King of Prussia, to open negotiations for peace, and not to insist on cession of the French territory, as the disintegration of France would be dangerous to the peace of Europe.

The prospect of Russian intervention was, however, spoiled by the outbreak of the revolution on September 4, and the flight of the Empress, which took place a few hours after the dispatch had been received from Emperor Alexander. On learning the news that the Republic had been proclaimed, Emperor Alexander withdrew his proffered intervention, and notified the King of Prussia that Russia would remain neutral.

Jules Favre and all the former members of the September government knew of the existence of this dispatch. It is said to have been found after the flight of the Empress, among the secret papers of the Empire, but withheld from publication by the government of defense.

These revelations are apparently to be made public with the consent of the Empress Eugenie. The Republicans, chiefly Jules Favre and his former colleagues, will probably deny the proposed intervention of the Czar, but the truth is, the facts here related can be completely established.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 4.—In the Assembly to day the Committee upon the subject made a report recommending that the State assume the indebtedness of the provinces which were invaded by the Germans. Thiers, to the surprise of many deputies, and amid much excitement spoke in terms of bitter opposition to the report. He said the amount of claims which it would impose upon the Republic could not possibly be less than one milliard of francs, a sum which the Treasury was quite unable to pay. He could not give his assent to the plan of the Committee, and was only willing to afford relief to the people of the invaded departments who were actually in need.

LONDON, August 4.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Charles Bowyer Adderly, member for North Staffordshire, made a speech of some length in denunciation of the treaty of Washington. He said that in that instrument, England had made a vast concession in favor of peace upon the question of the fisheries and Alabama claims. England was clearly in the right in the attitude she formerly held upon those subjects, and yet that position had been yielded and America indemnified. Sir Charles concluded by vigorously condemning the form of arbitration provided for in the treaty.

PARIS, August 3.—Quertier, Minister of Finance, yesterday completed the payment of another installment of 500,000,000 francs of the indemnity.

McMahon reports the total casualties to the Versailles forces in the second siege of Paris at 7,514.

KINGSTON, Jam., August 2.—The celebration of negro emancipation took place to day, and was the largest ever seen here.

NEW YORK, August 4.—A special despatch, dated Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 3d, says: A Holland firm has sold in Frankfort-on the Main bonds of the Rockford & St. Louis Railway, valued at $9,000,000. It has been found out that the whole transaction is a swindle, and the matter will be investigated by the authorities.

The Orangemen and Catholics are preparing for a riot at Londonderey on the 12th of August. The military of that city is held in readiness and reinforcements have been dispatched by the Government to meet the threatened emergency.

A Paris special gives following particulars about the caucus of the Left Centre, National Assembly, who voted yesterday for the prolongation of Thiers powers as President of the Republic, the deputies of the Left Centre, nominally all moderate Republicans, were convened by a circular which bore the signature of Gambetta and others, for the purpose of shaping the policy for the party, and to take some definite action concerning the proposed extension of Thiers, term of office. The meeting was very harmonious, all the members spoke in praise of Thiers' administration, and recommended him as the balance between all parties. The meeting decided to support Thiers in his policy of moderation, and to discourage all maneuvers of legitimists and Bonapartists, one deputy submitted a motion requesting the government to abstain from all interference in the Roman question. It was accepted.

The caucus then voted by a majority of 190 against 5 to advocate in the National Assembly the prolongation of Thiers' powers for three years, with the proviso that Thiers should bear the title of President of the French Republic, instead of Chief of the Executive as heretofore.

The meeting resolved by the same vote to create the office of Vice President, to be at the same time President of the Council. It was further decided to express confidence in Thiers by giving him power to choose the Vice President, but Thiers alone is to be responsible for the government.

The latest advices indicate that in the election in North Carolina, yesterday, the proposition for a Constitutional convention was carried.

In consequence of rumors as to the intentions of the International Society, all vessels laden with petroleum, will be forbidden to ascend the Seine to Rouen. A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says four agents of the International Society have arrived in that city and are amply provided with funds.

M. Roux, one of the leaders of the abortive Communist insurrection in Marseilles, has been condemned to death.

The only French prisoners now remaining in Germany, are four officers and 800 privates in hospital and ten officers and seventy privates imprisoned for various offenses.

PARIS, August 2.—Advices from Algeria are alarming. The insurgents are burning the forests and committing horrible attrocities. The natives of the Province of Orin have joined the insurrection.

Sucle advises Republicans throughout France to prepare for the elections to the Council General, which are to be held on the 26th inst.

The French Post Office authorities are about arranging a money order system with England and the United States.

Two hundred and thirty witnesses have already been subpœaed to appear before the Court Martial.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British Charge D'Affairs at Turin telegraphs to the Foreign Office that the famine in Persia is over, but provisions are still held at an exorbitant price.

PARIS, August 4.—It is reported that Thiers has accepted the principle that the State should indemnify the provinces for losses sustained from the German invasion.

Negotiations are in progress between the deputies of the Left Centre and the Right of the Assembly in reference to the prolongation of the powers of Thiers as Chief Executive.

The Assembly is to be questioned today concerning the alleged appointment of the Duke de Chartres as an officer in the Algerian forces.

MADRID, August 4.—The official journal promulgates the law which recently passed the Cortes authorizing the government to grant a general amnesty for political offences.

The readers of the BLADE are again requested to examine Watt's Stove Companion. It is acknowledged to be the best selling Patent ever introduced in this part of the State. Some men have bought territory and more than doubled their money on it. Write us and get our terms and consider for yourselves. J. H. WATT & BROS.
aug10-6iw* Barnesville, Ohio.

Sarah J. Nutt, twenty years old, daughter of a wealthy farmer of Burton township, Adams county, Ill., committed suicide last Sunday by taking strychnine. She had been seduced and abandoned.

There is in Atlanta, Georgia, a woman shoe-maker. Her husband, who fell battling for the South, left her his kit of tools only as a legacy; and, hard times coming on, this moral heroine has taken the strap and the last, and is peeping out an honest livelihood. This is not the first instance of a successful female shoemaker. One of the most beautiful and accomplished dancers who ever appeared on the stage—in fact the most beautiful—had in her possession a dainty kit by the aid of which, with her own fair little hands, she made all the shoes she ever wore before the public. The last on which the shoes were made has been looked upon as a curiosity of interest by cord-wainers, and was turned as an exact model of the little lady's foot. It is considered the most perfect specimen of pedal symmetry ever seen.

Campaign of 1871.

THE TOLEDO BLADE

The Gubernatorial Campaign of 1871 will be the most important in its results of any for years. The Democracy hope to carry the States in which elections are to be held this Fall, as a prelude to victory in the Presidential Campaign of '72, hence the importance of

Victory! Thorough and Sweeping.

The legality of the Amendments, and all the acts of the Party are to be passed upon this Fall.

THE TOLEDO BLADE

Will do all in its power to ensure the Victory this Fall, so necessary as a glorious opening of the decisive Campaign in 1872, and that it may have the widest possible circulation, it will be sent as follows:

Rates to Clubs,

Five Copies, Three Months.....$2.25
Ten Copies, Three Months.....4.00

(With a Copy extra to the sender of the Club.) All above Ten will be sent at the rate of Forty Cents each. We look to Republicans of each School District to raise a Club.

The Nasby Letters

Will be continued during the Campaign, as occasion warrants.

Send all money either by Post Office order or draft, to

MILLER, LOCKE & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

The Markets.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7, 1871.

Cotton in fair demand, but at lower rates; middling uplands 19½c. Flour dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 23,000 bbls; superfine, Western and State, $4 30@5 10; common to good extra, $5 20@5 55; good to choice, $5 55@6 10; white wheat extra $6 00@6 75; fancy do extra $6 85@6 25. St. Louis, $5 50@$9. Rye Flour and Corn Meal quiet. Whiskey lower at 93c. Wheat firm; receipts 156,000 bu; spring, No. 1, 134@135; No. 2 do 128@132c; red and amber, 136@140c; choice new amber, 145c; white western, 143@150c. Rye, Barley and Malt quiet. Corn opened dull but closed active; receipts 397,000 bu; inferior to common western mixed, 64½@65c; good to choice, 65½@66c; western mixed, sellers option for August, 65c. Oats scarce and firm; receipts 52,000 bu; western, old and new, 54@62½c; Ohio, 60@63c. Hay quiet. Hops firm. Coffee in fair demand and higher; Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar steady, fair to good refining, 9¼@9½c; Cuba, 10@10¾c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice at 8@8¾c. Crude Petroleum 13¾c; refined 24¾c. Total Stock of Grain—wheat, 397,000 bu; corn, 1,881,000 bu; oats, 34,000 bu; rye, 68,000 bu; malt, 178,000 bu; peas, 27,000 bu; Provisions—Pork is steady; mess $18¾@18¾; prime $14@14¾; prime mess, new, $19; mess, seller one year, $18¾; six months from December first, $18¾; Sept. $18¾; January $18¾. Beef, Cut Meats and Middles are dull and unchanged. Lard lower; prime steam 9¾@10c; kettle-dried 10c; Sept. 10c. Butter steady; western 13@22c; state 15@23c. Cheese quiet at 7@10½c.

LATER.

Flour dull and holders are anxious to sell; $5 20@5 50 for shipping extras. Wheat firm; spring No 2 at 130@132c. Oats and Corn are unchanged. Pork, cash and September, $18¾; new crop for December at $18¾. Eggs dull at 21@22c.

Government Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

Sterling Exchange 109¾.

Coupons of '81	116¾	Coup's of '67	118¾
do of '62	114¾	do of '68	118¾
do of '64	113¾	10-40s	113¾
do of '65	114¾	Currencies	114
do new	112¾	Gold	113¾

Toledo Produce Market.

TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 8, 1871.

Flour—The market is unchanged in prices, but with a downward tendency. We quote fine at $4@4 25, superfine $4 50, extra $5 and double extra and fancy at $6@$7. Rye Flour $4 75@$5. Wheat—The market has been less animated than for the preceding week, though with a very steady feeling in prices, which closed at yesterday's "change as follows: Amber unchanged at 128c; No. 1 White Michigan 128c, or 2c lower; No. 2 White Wabash 2c decline at 126c; No. 1 Red 2c better at 119c. No. 2 Red 120c or 2c higher. No. 3 red 3c better at 114c; Rejected Red unchanged at 100c; No. 1 Amber Illinois dull and nominal; No. 2 Amber Illinois 1c lower at 124c. Corn—The market has been quiet but steady with little doing. We quote high mixed unchanged at 52c; low mixed 51½c, with few options asked; no sales in either grade. Mixed corn dull and nominal. Yellow, 55c offered. White very quiet. No Grade dull at 48c. Oats have been very active for the past few days; No 1 are 2c better at 41½c, with large sales; No 2 steady at 37@37½c. Rejected without change at 35c. Michigan quiet and 1c lower at 39c. Rye quiet at 81c. Seeds—Dull and nominal. For Clover Seed $5 85 was offered yesterday with no buyers. Timothy, $3 80@4 00. Flax seed, $1 6 @1 70. Butter quiet and a shade lower at 16c for common and 18@19c for choice. Pork lower and less active at $15 50 for heavy mess and $15 for light. Hams, smoked, 12½@13c. Lard unchanged and quiet; prime in bbls, 9c; kegs, 9@9½c. Mill Feed lower and inactive at $14 for Bran, $16 for Shorts and $17@$19 for Middlings. White Beans—Hand-picked $1 45@1 50; large Peas $1.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.

Cotton steady. Flour and grain unchanged except Rye, which is in fair demand and higher, 66@68c. Groceries and Oils unchanged. Butter scarce and firm, 17@22c. Cheese dull, 9@9½c.—Pork still and lower; sales of city here at $17 50. Lard dull and nominal; sales of prime steam summer made, 8¾c; winter kettle held at 9¾c.—Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders, 5½c; sides, 6¾c; clear rib 6¾@6¾c. Bacon—sales of sides, 7¾@7¾c; clear rib, 7½c; clear shoulders, 6¾c offered. Whiskey in fair demand but lower, 89@90c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7, 1871.

Flour d